## EXHIBIT 17

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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA
3	
4	In Re:
5	Bair Hugger Forced Air Warming
6	Products Liability Litigation
7	
8	This Document Relates To:
9	All Actions MDL No. 15-2666 (JNE/FLM)
10	
11	
12	
13	DEPOSITION OF ALBERT P. VAN DUREN
14	VOLUME I, PAGES 1 - 326
15	MARCH 7, 2017
16	
17	
18	(The following is the deposition of ALBERT
19	P. VAN DUREN, taken pursuant to Notice of Taking
20	Deposition pursuant to Rule 30(b)(6) of the Federal
21	Rules of Civil Procedure, via videotape, at the
22	offices of Ciresi Conlin L.L.P., 225 South 6th Street,
23	Suite 4600, Minneapolis, Minnesota, commencing at
24	approximately 9:00 o'clock a.m., March 7, 2017.)
25	

		2
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		4
	1	PROCEEDINGS
	2	(Witness sworn.)
	3	ALBERT P. VAN DUREN
	4	called as a witness, being first duly sworn,
	5	was examined and testified as follows:
09:00:40	6	ADVERSE EXAMINATION
09:00:40	7	BY MR. BANKSTON:
09:00:40	8	Q. Good morning, Mr. Van Duren.
09:00:42	9	A. Good morning.
09:00:42	10	Q. We're going to skip some of the formalities
09:00:45	11	because I know you've been in that chair before, done
09:00:47	12	some depositions, so we won't go over all of that
09:00:50	13	today; I'm sure you're up to speed. But before we
09:00:52	14	dive in, I did want to talk to you, make sure that you
09:00:55	15	understood exactly what kind of deposition it is we're
09:00:57	16	taking today, and and by that I mean that today you
09:01:00	17	are appearing as a corporate representative for 3M.
09:01:02	18	Do you feel like you have an understanding of what
09:01:04	19	that is and what your purpose is here today?
09:01:06	20	A. I believe so.
09:01:06	21	Q. Okay. I'm going to be asking you questions,
09:01:09	22	and in response to these questions today you're going
09:01:12	23	to be giving testimony as though you're the voice of
09:01:14	24	3M. Obviously, I can't put 3M in that chair, so
09:01:17	25	somebody has to be chosen. I've been informed that

		5
09:01:20	1	you were the person that I need to talk to today about
09:01:22	2	some of the deposition topics that were in your
09:01:25	3	notice. How are you
09:01:26	4	Have you reviewed those topics?
09:01:27	5	A. I have.
09:01:28	6	Q. Okay. Today I'm going to be talking to you
09:01:30	7	a little bit about the filter. The
09:01:32	8	There are three filter topics which are in
09:01:34	9	that 30(b)(6) notice, and we're going to go over those
09:01:38	10	together and talk a little bit about those today. And
09:01:40	11	the first one I think we can knock out very quickly,
09:01:42	12	and it's because since the time of the notice I think
09:01:44	13	this issue has become more clear, but I want to talk
09:01:47	14	to you quickly about it, and that is the number two
09:01:50	15	topic was the identity of the filter manufacturer for
09:01:53	16	use in Bair Hugger units. And do you know who that is
09:01:55	17	here today?
09:01:56	18	A. Yes.
09:01:56	19	Q. Okay. And who does manufacture that filter?
09:01:58	20	A. It's it's made by Porous Media, which I
09:02:02	21	believe the company name has changed to Pentair.
09:02:05	22	Q. Okay. At any time during the run of
09:02:09	23	Am I am I correct that any time during
09:02:11	24	the production run of the any Bair Hugger model,
09:02:13	25	the filter has always been made by that company and

		6
09:02:15	1	not any other company?
09:02:16	2	MR. BLACKWELL: Let me interject an
09:02:18	3	objection to the form of the question; to be clear,
09:02:20	4	that Mr. Van Duren is the corporate representative on
09:02:22	5	the filter topics that were in the notice but only
09:02:25	6	with respect to the Bair Hugger 700 series and the 500
09:02:28	7	series products, so to the extent he's giving an
09:02:32	8	answer, the understanding is he's talking about those
09:02:34	9	models.
09:02:34	10	MR. BANKSTON: Okay.
09:02:35	11	Q. And with respect
09:02:36	12	So my question is: For those two models
09:02:39	13	And if you do have personal knowledge about
09:02:41	14	any other Bair Hugger units and possibly its filter,
09:02:44	15	please go ahead and let me know that you have that
09:02:45	16	personal knowledge.
09:02:46	17	But I'm asking you: At any time,
09:02:48	18	particularly with respect to those two models, do you
09:02:50	19	know if the filter manufacturer has ever changed?
09:02:52	20	A. To my knowledge, the manufacturer of the
09:02:55	21	filters for those two series has always been Porous
09:03:00	22	Media.
09:03:00	23	Q. Okay. Now I understand that 3M internally
09:03:03	24	makes filters. That's something it does.
09:03:05	25	A. Yes.

		7
09:03:06	1	Q. Okay. Has any time 3M itself done anything
09:03:10	2	in-house related to the manufacture or fabrication of
09:03:13	3	that filter?
09:03:14	4	A. No, it has not.
09:03:15	5	Q. Okay. All right, Mr. Van Duren, I want to
09:03:20	6	talk to you a little bit about what you've done before
09:03:23	7	you came here today. And I assume there was some
09:03:26	8	preparation involved; is that correct?
09:03:26	9	A. Yes,
09:03:28	10	Q. Okay.
09:03:28	11	A there was some prep.
09:03:30	12	Q. For instance, many people who were involved
09:03:33	13	in the design and the selection and the testing of the
09:03:36	14	filter no longer work with the company. You
09:03:39	15	understand that?
09:03:40	16	A. Yes.
09:03:40	17	Q. Okay. Have any of those former employees
09:03:44	18	talked to you and told you about things you should be
09:03:47	19	saying in today's deposition?
09:03:49	20	MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
09:03:51	21	question, it goes beyond the scope of the Rule
09:03:54	22	30(b)(6) notice.
09:03:55	23	A. I haven't spoken to any of the people that
09:04:00	24	you've mentioned
09:04:01	25	Q. Okay.

			8
09:04:01	1	A.	about about this topic.
09:04:03	2	Q.	Okay. Then let's go ahead and expand that
09:04:05	3	beyond the	e topic we're talking about at hand, which is
09:04:08	4	to say al	l of your preparation for your 30(b)(6)
09:04:11	5	deposition	n. During that prepara preparation, did
09:04:13	6	you talk	to any former employees?
09:04:15	7	A.	Yes.
09:04:16	8	Q.	Okay. Which former employees did you talk
09:04:18	9	to?	
09:04:19	10	A.	I've spoken to Brian Fisher.
09:04:21	11	Q.	Okay. What did Mr. Fisher do for the
09:04:24	12	company?	
09:04:24	13	Α.	He was a technician in the Research and
09:04:27	14	Developmen	nt Department.
09:04:28	15	Q.	Okay. When what
09:04:30	16		Do you have an approximate date of his
09:04:32	17	employmen	t?
09:04:32	18	Α.	From 1992 to 2017.
09:04:41	19	Q.	Okay. And why
09:04:44	20		Can you give me a summary of the subject
09:04:48	21	matter tha	at you addressed with Mr. Fisher?
09:04:51	22	А.	It was all part
09:04:52	23		A personal nature. It had nothing to do
09:04:54	24	with this	deposition.
09:04:55	25	Q.	Ah, okay. Okay. I did want to make

		9
09:04:57	1	Well let me ask you on that question, just
09:05:00	2	limited to your preparation for the deposition itself,
09:05:02	3	have you talked to any former employees?
09:05:05	4	A. I have not.
09:05:06	5	Q. Okay. In preparing for your deposition,
09:05:12	6	have you reviewed anybody's testimony in this case?
09:05:14	7	A. Yes.
09:05:14	8	Q. Okay. Whose testimony have you reviewed?
09:05:17	9	A. I've reviewed Mike Reed's testimony, Paul
09:05:22	10	McGovern's testimony. I believe
09:05:28	11	Q. If if you don't mind, let me just
09:05:29	12	interject for a second because I think maybe my
09:05:31	13	question wasn't totally artful, and that is, I'm
09:05:34	14	asking what deposition transcripts you know, I want
09:05:37	15	to make sure this is the question being answered I
09:05:40	16	want to know what deposition transcripts you read for
09:05:42	17	the purpose of preparing for this deposition, and
09:05:44	18	those names made me think that maybe that wasn't for
09:05:48	19	this specific deposition. But if I'm wrong, please
09:05:50	20	correct me.
09:05:50	21	MR. BLACKWELL: I believe that's what you
09:05:51	22	were answering; wasn't it, Mr. Van Duren?
09:05:54	23	THE WITNESS: That's what I was answering.
09:05:55	24	Q. Okay. So yes, so please forgive my
09:05:56	25	interruption. Can you let me know what deposition

		10
09:05:58	1	transcripts you reviewed in preparation for this
09:06:00	2	deposition?
09:06:00	3	A. The the one
09:06:01	4	The two that I mentioned, Mike Mike Reed
09:06:03	5	and Paul McGovern's testimony, and the the other
09:06:11	6	components that went with their testimony.
09:06:13	7	Q. Okay. Then would it be correct that you
09:06:18	8	have not reviewed any deposition testimony for any
09:06:20	9	current or former 3M employee?
09:06:24	10	MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
09:06:26	11	question as to timeframe.
09:06:30	12	A. Do you mean in preparation for this
09:06:31	13	testimony?
09:06:33	14	Q. Let's start broadly. Have you reviewed
09:06:35	15	that any deposition testimony at any time?
09:06:37	16	A. Yes, I've reviewed testimony.
09:06:39	17	Q. Okay. Was any of that testimony that you
09:06:42	18	reviewed done in preparation for this specific
09:06:45	19	deposition?
09:06:45	20	A. No.
09:06:45	21	Q. Okay.
09:06:46	22	A. Other than the two that I mentioned, Mike
09:06:48	23	Reed and Paul McGovern's testimony.
09:06:50	24	Q. Okay.
09:06:51	25	THE REPORTER: Let's go off the record a

		11
09:06:53	1	moment, please.
09:07:51	2	(Discussion off the record.)
09:07:51	3	BY MR. BANKSTON:
09:07:53	4	Q. When you were preparing for this deposition,
09:07:55	5	did you feel the need to review any internal documents
09:07:58	6	from 3M?
09:08:01	7	A. I have reviewed some internal documents from
09:08:03	8	3M in in preparation for this testimony.
09:08:05	9	Q. Okay. And my question there also brings to
09:08:09	10	mind a clarification. I want to make sure that we're
09:08:11	11	both on the same page. Because sometimes I will say
09:08:14	12	"3M" and sometimes I may say generically "the
09:08:17	13	company." In the course of this deposition, you
09:08:18	14	understand 3M is the latest in the series of company
09:08:22	15	name changes as the maker of the Bair Hugger has gone
09:08:25	16	along; is that correct?
09:08:26	17	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the foundation
09:08:27	18	for the question. If you want him to accept that for
09:08:29	19	purposes of your question, he will do it if you ask
09:08:32	20	him to.
09:08:32	21	Q. Sure. And all I'm asking is you understand
09:08:35	22	there was once an Augustine Medical, there was an
09:08:37	23	Arizant Healthcare, and then that was purchased by 3M.
09:08:39	24	You understand that generally; correct?
09:08:40	25	A. Yes.

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09:08:40	1	Q. For the purposes of this deposition I may
09:08:43	2	say "3M," for instance, "Has 3M doesn't X or Y,"
09:08:45	3	and and when I'm asking that I do mean throughout
09:08:48	4	the history of the company when the Bair Hugger was
09:08:50	5	made. So I'm going to do my best effort to use the
09:08:53	6	generic term "the company," but if I do slip and say
09:08:56	7	"3M," I want you to know for the purpose of this
09:09:00	8	deposition I want to mean the company as it has
09:09:01	9	existed through the make and model of the Bair Hugger
09:09:03	10	through all its history. Do you understand what I'm
09:09:06	11	saying by that?
09:09:07	12	A. I do understand.
09:09:07	13	Q. Okay. Now when you reviewed documents for
09:09:10	14	this deposition, what kind of documents were you
09:09:13	15	looking for?
09:09:15	16	A. I I reviewed, as I mentioned, the
09:09:21	17	testimony of the two individuals I previously
09:09:23	18	mentioned. I've also reviewed internal e-mails, ECOs,
09:09:35	19	instructions for use, product manuals, those those
09:09:41	20	sorts of things.
09:09:42	21	Q. Okay. ECO, can you define that for me?
09:09:45	22	A. That's an engineering change order.
09:09:47	23	Q. Okay.
09:09:47	24	A. That that's a method companies use to
09:09:50	25	document any sort of change that occurs in the

		13
09:09:54	1	production of a device, to keep track of any sort of
09:09:59	2	specific change that's made in the construction or
09:10:02	3	manufacture of the device.
09:10:03	4	Q. Okay. What kind of design changes were you
09:10:05	5	looking at?
09:10:06	6	A. I looked at some ECOs that had to do with
09:10:11	7	filter changes and specifications.
09:10:15	8	Q. Okay. Were you given any kind of outline to
09:10:23	9	review?
09:10:30	10	A. No, I don't believe I was given an outline.
09:10:33	11	I did review the document that I believe your law firm
09:10:38	12	sent regarding the several
09:10:42	13	MR. BLACKWELL: The notice itself?
09:10:43	14	A statements
09:10:43	15	MR. BLACKWELL: Oh, go ahead. I'm sorry.
09:10:45	16	A. No, no, that's all right.
09:10:47	17	The statements that that I was either
09:10:49	18	supposed to agree with or disagree with.
09:10:52	19	Q. Okay.
09:10:52	20	A. I think that was the closest to an outline
09:10:55	21	that I had.
09:10:55	22	Q. Okay. We can jump right into first topic
09:10:58	23	that I'm going to be talking with you today, which is
09:11:00	24	the filtration efficiency of the Bair Hugger 700
09:11:04	25	series and 500 series products that were allegedly

		14
09:11:07	1	used in the plaintiffs' surgeries at issue in this
09:11:10	2	litigation. You understand what you've
09:11:12	3	In other words, you have taken some efforts
09:11:13	4	to prepare yourself to talk about those topics?
09:11:15	5	A. I have.
09:11:16	6	Q. Okay. "Filter efficiency," what does that
09:11:21	7	mean?
09:11:24	8	A. Has to do with the percentage of particles
09:11:29	9	captured by a filter of a given size relative to the
09:11:34	10	number of particles that pass through the filter.
09:11:36	11	Q. Okay. Now in this topic we're talking about
09:11:41	12	two Bair Hugger products, the 500 series and the 700
09:11:44	13	series, and so we're going to divide them out, and I
09:11:47	14	want to talk about the 500 series first.
09:11:48	15	You understand that when the 500 series was
09:11:51	16	released it was marketed with a high-efficiency .2-
09:11:54	17	micron filter.
09:11:56	18	A. Yes.
09:11:57	19	Q. Okay. Has the 500 series always had the
09:12:00	20	same filter?
09:12:04	21	A. I believe that the 500 series well the
09:12:08	22	So when we say "500 series," that includes
09:12:11	23	a a large number of individual models, so there was
09:12:14	24	a an initial 500 and a 500 OR and then a 502 and
09:12:21	25	then a 505. My understanding is that the filters in

		16
09:13:37	1	filter media did change.
09:13:40	2	Q. Okay. And so I guess a corollary to that
09:13:44	3	would be: Does the 505, throughout the life of the
09:13:47	4	unit, has it always had the same filter efficiency?
09:13:52	5	A. No.
09:13:54	6	Q. Okay. So essentially there's
09:13:58	7	And I'm assuming that has changed once, or
09:13:59	8	has it changed multiple times?
09:14:01	9	A. To my knowledge, it's changed once.
09:14:03	10	Q. Okay. So ultimately there are two styles of
09:14:06	11	filter that we can talk about with regard to the model
09:14:09	12	505.
09:14:10	13	A. That's correct.
09:14:10	14	Q. Okay. Now the model 505 was FDA cleared in
09:14:16	15	1996. Does that sound right to you?
09:14:19	16	A. The
09:14:21	17	Yeah, I think it's around that timeframe. I
09:14:23	18	joined the company in 1994. We were it was just
09:14:27	19	coming out at that point, so somewhere in that
09:14:29	20	timeframe seems about right.
09:14:30	21	Q. Okay. Are you familiar with the claims made
09:14:34	22	about the filter in federal clearance?
09:14:38	23	A. Generally speaking, yes.
09:14:40	24	Q. Okay. So you'll you'll agree with me
09:14:43	25	that in the 505 federal clearance there is discussion

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09:14:47	1	of its filter.
09:14:48	2	A. You mean in the FDA 510(k) premarket
09:14:53	3	notif
09:14:54	4	Q. Yes, sir.
09:14:54	5	A notification?
09:14:55	6	There is some discussion about the filter.
09:14:56	7	Q. Okay. Now that filter, which was cleared in
09:14:59	8	1996, when did that filter design or medium, when did
09:15:03	9	that change?
09:15:05	10	A. I I'm not certain what year that that
09:15:11	11	that occurred. I don't know.
09:15:13	12	Q. That's something that the corporation
09:15:15	13	certainly could know; correct?
09:15:16	14	A. There would be an ECO specifying that
09:15:21	15	change, yes.
09:15:21	16	Q. Okay. And you have reviewed ECOs in this
09:15:24	17	case.
09:15:24	18	A. I have.
09:15:24	19	Q. Okay.
09:15:25	20	A. But I do not recall the year that that
09:15:27	21	changed.
09:15:27	22	Q. Okay. Do you have any general ballpark
09:15:29	23	about at what period during this the history of the
09:15:32	24	product, if not a specific year?
09:15:35	25	A. I believe in the 2000s somewhere it changed.

		18
09:15:37	1	Q. Okay. Do you have any understanding of
09:15:41	2	what of the impetus behind that change?
09:15:44	3	A. I believe that the company, Porous Media, at
09:15:47	4	the time was unable to produce the same filter media
09:15:52	5	that we had used in the previous versions of the 505.
09:15:59	6	Q. That first filter that was used in the model
09:16:10	7	505, do you know its model name or designation, a way
09:16:13	8	to identify it?
09:16:14	9	A. I I don't know its model or part number,
09:16:16	10	no.
09:16:17	11	Q. Okay. Have you encountered any documents in
09:16:20	12	your review that discuss the M10 filter?
09:16:23	13	A. Well M10 is a media, it's not really the
09:16:27	14	filter itself.
09:16:28	15	Q. Okay.
09:16:29	16	A. It's the media that is placed into the
09:16:32	17	filter.
09:16:32	18	Q. Okay.
09:16:34	19	A. I'm generally familiar with that term, yes.
09:16:36	20	Q. Okay. So let's talk a little bit about the
09:16:38	21	filter media then. The designation for the first
09:16:41	22	filter, then, would be the M10 media. You'll agree
09:16:44	23	with that?
09:16:45	24	A. I believe so. That is correct.
09:16:46	25	Q. Do you do you know the designation for

		19
09:16:49	1	the the replacement media?
09:16:51	2	A. I believe it's M20.
09:16:52	3	Q. Okay. Now since we're talking about filter
09:16:56	4	efficiency, do you know, sitting here today, how you
09:16:58	5	would describe the filter efficiency of the M10 media?
09:17:02	6	A. I believe it meets the MERV 14 standard.
09:17:06	7	Q. Okay. That filter was marketed to the
09:17:10	8	public as a .2-micron filter; correct?
09:17:12	9	A. It was it was designated
09:17:17	10	I guess that's its its nomenclature. I
09:17:21	11	don't think we marketed the filter per se, but it was
09:17:23	12	specified or its nomenclature had 0.2 micron as a
09:17:30	13	designation.
09:17:30	14	Q. And you do understand that that term has
09:17:32	15	been in public communications; correct?
09:17:34	16	A. Yes.
09:17:34	17	Q. Okay. Can you tell me what the filter
09:17:37	18	efficiency was at .2 microns for the M10 media?
09:17:42	19	A. I I don't know what its efficiency was at
09:17:46	20	that particulate size.
09:17:47	21	Q. Okay. What about the second filter, the M20
09:17:52	22	media, can you tell me how efficient that filter is at
09:17:55	23	.2 microns?
09:17:56	24	A. I don't know exactly what its efficiency is
09:17:59	25	at .2 microns.

		20
09:18:00	1	Q. That's something that's available to the
09:18:02	2	company if it wanted to know.
09:18:03	3	A. Oh, certainly.
09:18:04	4	Q. Right. And it was something that's
09:18:06	5	reasonably available in their files.
09:18:08	6	A. Of course.
09:18:09	7	Q. That's something you don't know today.
09:18:10	8	A. I don't know specifically what it is.
09:18:11	9	Q. Okay. So your preparation to talk to me
09:18:15	10	today about the filtration efficiency of your .2-
09:18:19	11	micron filters, in doing so you did not come prepared
09:18:22	12	today to tell me what the filter efficiency was at .2
09:18:25	13	microns.
09:18:26	14	MR. BLACKWELL: Well let me object to the
09:18:28	15	the the question. The the the topic in the
09:18:30	16	30(b) 30(b)(6) notice was the filtration efficiency
09:18:33	17	of the Bair Hugger 700 series and 500 series and not
09:18:37	18	specifically the filter efficiency of the Bair Hugger
09:18:40	19	500 series at 0.2 microns, and so I think it misstated
09:18:46	20	the the topic. But with that said
09:18:47	21	MR. BANKSTON: I'm not I'm not stating
09:18:49	22	the topic to you, sir. What I want to what I
09:18:51	23	MR. BLACKWELL: What I said, you can you
09:18:52	24	can answer his question if if you're able to answer
09:18:53	25	it.

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09:18:54	1	Q. Can you do you know if you
09:18:56	2	Can you tell me right now that you did not
09:18:58	3	prepare to talk about the filtration efficiency of the
09:19:02	4	.2-micron filter at .2 microns?
09:19:06	5	A. Well I I don't recall. I I believe
09:19:08	6	it's around 63, 64 percent, something like that, but I
09:19:13	7	don't recall specifically what its filtration
09:19:15	8	efficiency is at 0.2 microns.
09:19:18	9	Q. Okay.
09:19:19	10	MR. BLACKWELL: You're not required to guess
09:19:20	11	or speculate. Remember that.
09:19:23	12	Q. Yes. And to and to follow back on that,
09:19:26	13	when you I believe gave me what you thought was an
09:19:29	14	estimate or some measure of recollection, that's not
09:19:31	15	as a result of any specific preparation for this
09:19:34	16	deposition.
09:19:34	17	MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
09:19:36	18	question.
09:19:37	19	A. Well there were many topics that we prepared
09:19:41	20	for for this deposition. I'm recalling what I think
09:19:44	21	is the correct number.
09:19:46	22	Q. Okay. You
09:19:49	23	Did you review filtration efficiency testing
09:19:52	24	prior to this deposition?
09:19:52	25	A. I did not review efficiency testing.

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09:19:57	1	Q.	Okay. You you understand that is also
09:20:01	2	available	to the company.
09:20:02	3	A.	Yes.
09:20:02	4	Q.	Okay. Now you had made a statement about
09:20:15	5	the first	M10 media, that you believe it fell into
09:20:19	6	what was l	known as the MERV 14 category; correct?
09:20:21	7	A.	Correct.
09:20:22	8	Q.	Okay. The M20 filter media, do you have an
09:20:27	9	understand	ding of what its MERV rating would be?
09:20:29	10	A.	Also MERV 14.
09:20:31	11	Q.	Okay. However, you will agree with me that
09:20:34	12	those two	filters do have different efficiencies.
09:20:37	13	A.	The the filter media, they have different
09:20:41	14	efficienc:	ies, correct.
09:20:42	15	Q.	Okay. Now in other words, the
09:20:44	16		You're stating that the difference in filter
09:20:47	17	media bet	ween the two units, both of those fall within
09:20:51	18	the range	of MERV 14.
09:20:53	19	A.	That is correct.
09:20:54	20	Q.	Okay. Do you know sitting here today what
09:21:01	21	the compar	ny relied on to reach the conclusion that
09:21:03	22	each of th	nese filters was MERV 14?
09:21:07	23	A.	There was
09:21:08	24		Some independent testing was conducted to
09:21:11	25	confirm th	nat.
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09:21:12	1	Q.	Okay. Have you reviewed that testing?
09:21:14	2	Α.	No, I have not reviewed that testing.
09:21:17	3	Q.	Okay. I want to talk to you a little bit
09:21:23	4	now about	the your
09:21:30	5		Oh, excuse me. I pulled my mic too hard.
09:21:33	6		I want to talk to you now about filtration
09:21:35	7	efficienc	y and how it relates to the design choices
09:21:38	8	with the	Bair Hugger, and so first starting with the
09:21:40	9	model 500	series, and I want to focus let's
09:21:44	10		First let's talk about the model 500 series
09:21:46	11	for a min	ute just so we can I understand it's not
09:21:50	12	a topic,	I don't expect you to be fully prepared on
09:21:52	13	it, but I	want to make sure we're talking in the same
	14	language.	
09:21:54	15		When you said that there are several
09:21:55	16	different	units, am I right that that's the 500, the
09:21:58	17	500 OR and	d the 505?
09:21:59	18	A.	And the 502.
09:22:01	19	Q.	Oh, there's a 502 as well. Okay.
09:22:04	20		Can you briefly summarize the differences
09:22:07	21	between t	hose units for me?
09:22:09	22		MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
09:22:09	23	question	as beyond the scope of the 30(b)(6), and the
09:22:13	24	answers d	o not bind 3M.
09:22:15	25		MR. BANKSTON: You can answer.

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09:22:16	1	A. So beginning with the 500 series, these were
09:22:21	2	smaller warming units that were mounted on wheels and
09:22:28	3	were could be moved from room to room. They had
09:22:31	4	a a rectangular filter in in them, and they were
09:22:36	5	also designed for use in the operating room, so the
09:22:40	6	nozzle temperatures were reduced to approximately 43
09:22:44	7	Celsius, and so all of that series of warming units,
09:22:49	8	including the ones for the European market, had lower
09:22:55	9	nozzle temperatures, which made them suitable for use
09:22:57	10	in the operating room.
09:22:58	11	Q. Okay. Between the any of the models of
09:23:07	12	the 500 series, would you characterize them as any of
09:23:10	13	them having significant differences in the way their
09:23:14	14	filter performed and how efficient it was when those
09:23:17	15	units were released?
09:23:20	16	A. I do not believe there were significant
09:23:22	17	differences in the way the filters performed
09:23:24	18	Q. Okay.
09:23:25	19	A in the whole series.
09:23:28	20	Q. The 500 and then the 500 OR, does that "OR"
09:23:33	21	designation stand for Operating Room?
09:23:34	22	A. Yes.
09:23:35	23	Q. Okay. And in what way is is this
09:23:39	24	what
09:23:39	25	The discussion you were having there as the
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09:23:41	1	difference between the 500 and the OR, is the changes
09:23:43	2	you talked about making it suitable for operating room
09:23:46	3	use?
09:23:46	4	A. That was that was one among many changes
09:23:50	5	that were made in that series of warming units to
09:23:54	6	distinguish them from warming units that were
09:23:58	7	specifically designed for use in the PACU or the ICU.
09:24:02	8	Q. Okay. What is the purpose of having a
09:24:07	9	filter on the Bair Hugger?
09:24:11	10	A. Well it had several purposes: one purpose
09:24:13	11	is to prevent the fouling of the internal components
09:24:17	12	of the Bair Hugger; the other is to reduce the
09:24:21	13	particulates that enter and exit the Bair Hugger.
09:24:24	14	Q. As in the field of
09:24:31	15	When designing the Bair Hugger, why did the
09:24:32	16	company care about particulates coming in and out of
09:24:35	17	the Bair Hugger?
09:24:37	18	A. To keep the electronics and the sensors, the
09:24:41	19	fans and the heat exchangers from gathering debris and
09:24:45	20	fouling.
09:24:46	21	Q. Okay. When when I'm
09:24:49	22	What I'm specifically referring to is that
09:24:52	23	when I asked you for the purpose, you gave me two
09:24:54	24	purposes, one being to foul not to foul up the
09:24:58	25	motor and the other to reduce particulates in and out

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09:25:01	1	of the Bair Hugger. Are those two sides of the same
09:25:03	2	coin or are those two different things?
09:25:05	3	A. They're they're two different things.
09:25:06	4	Q. Okay. So in other words, I understand that
09:25:08	5	one of the purposes was to prevent the fouling of the
09:25:10	6	motor, things going into the Bair Hugger.
09:25:12	7	A. Well it's it's not just the motor. I
09:25:15	8	mean the all of the sensing and heat-exchanger
09:25:19	9	components of the entire warming unit work better when
09:25:25	10	they're not fouled.
09:25:26	11	Q. Okay. So kind of a shorthand for that is
09:25:31	12	the safety and welfare of the internal components, the
09:25:34	13	actual machinery that's being considered with the
09:25:37	14	filter, that's what its one of its purposes to be
09:25:40	15	there.
09:25:40	16	A. Well I wouldn't say the safety. We we
09:25:44	17	want the unit to operate within certain limits of
09:25:50	18	specifications, and in order to ensure that those
09:25:54	19	operating limits are met, the unit the components
09:25:58	20	in the unit have to remain unfouled.
09:26:00	21	Q. Okay. All right. So we have that purpose
09:26:02	22	for the filter. And I understand that the filter
09:26:05	23	plays a role in keeping the device operational. You
09:26:08	24	will agree with that?
09:26:09	25	A. Yes.
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09:26:09	1	Q. Okay. But in terms of particulates coming
09:26:12	2	in and out of the Bair Hugger, was the company's only
09:26:15	3	concern the the continued operation of the unit?
09:26:19	4	A. No. There there was also concern of
09:26:22	5	keeping particulates out of the exhaust flow from the
09:26:27	6	warming unit
09:26:28	7	Q. Okay.
09:26:28	8	A into the blanket.
09:26:29	9	Q. Why okay. Why did the company care about
09:26:32	10	keeping particulates out of the exhaust flow of the
09:26:35	11	warming unit?
09:26:36	12	A. Well it just made it made sense not to
09:26:41	13	put particulates into the into the blanket.
09:26:45	14	Q. I don't want to be like my six-year-old is
09:26:48	15	on these sorts of questions, but why don't you want to
09:26:50	16	put particulates into the blanket?
09:26:51	17	A. Well there was no reason to blow
09:26:54	18	particulates into the into the blanket, which might
09:26:56	19	end up leaving the blanket.
09:26:58	20	Q. Okay. Why does the company care if
09:27:00	21	particulates leave the blanket?
09:27:01	22	A. Well there's always the there's
09:27:05	23	there's always the potential for increasing the level
09:27:08	24	of pollution in the operating room, so this is one
09:27:11	25	method of reducing that possibility.
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09:27:13	1	Q. Okay. When we talk about pollution in the
09:27:16	2	operating room, what does that mean to you?
09:27:19	3	A. Well, the particulate load in within the
09:27:22	4	operating room.
09:27:23	5	Q. Okay. When making filter decisions, making
09:27:30	6	these design decisions and understanding that there is
09:27:32	7	an issue that as you call it, pollution in the
09:27:34	8	operating room, again I hate to go down this keep
09:27:41	9	doing this, but why is pollution, things coming out of
09:27:44	10	the Bair Hugger in the OR, why was that a concern for
09:27:46	11	the company?
09:27:47	12	A. Well again, we there was
09:27:51	13	There's no reason to increase the
09:27:54	14	particulate load that's being blown into the blanket
09:27:57	15	which is on a patient.
09:27:59	16	Q. Okay. So I understand there's no reason to
09:28:02	17	put particulates onto a patient. Is there any reason
09:28:06	18	not to?
09:28:09	19	MR. BLACKWELL: Yeah. I object to the form
09:28:10	20	of the question. If you understand it, you can answer
09:28:13	21	it.
09:28:13	22	A. I'm not I'm not sure I
09:28:15	23	Q. Let me try to rephrase that right.
09:28:17	24	A. Okay.
09:28:17	25	Q. Because from what I understand from your

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09:28:19	1	answer, it is there's an event that could happen,
09:28:21	2	particulates could be blown through the blanket, end
09:28:24	3	up near the patient. Okay? That's our first
09:28:26	4	proposition.
09:28:27	5	A. I I believe
09:28:27	6	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to counsel's
09:28:30	7	characterization and move to strike it. His testimony
09:28:31	8	stands for what it was.
09:28:31	9	MR. BANKSTON: What are we doing, Jerry?
09:28:32	10	Seriously man, why are you doing that?
09:28:32	11	MR. BLACKWELL: I'm objecting for the
09:28:34	12	record. So you can go ahead with your question. I
09:28:35	13	object for the record.
09:28:36	14	MR. OGDEN: You're a you're a
09:28:36	15	MR. BLACKWELL: Really, really. I objected
09:28:39	16	for the record. That's really what I'm doing.
09:28:39	17	MR. OGDEN: Now you're a really experienced
09:28:40	18	lawyer. You know not to do that. Right?
09:28:42	19	MR. BLACKWELL: Well, and you're an
09:28:43	20	experienced lawyer, so you know I object for the
09:28:44	21	record.
09:28:44	22	MR. OGDEN: I'm really not the
09:28:44	23	No. I'm the kid. I'm learning here today.
09:28:46	24	MR. BLACKWELL: Well I must be, too. But
09:28:49	25	I'm objecting for the record.
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09:28:50	1	MR. OGDEN: That's one way of doing it.
09:28:53	2	Q. All right. Let's talk again about try to
09:28:54	3	walk through this. Right?
09:28:56	4	From what I first understood is that there
09:28:56	5	was a condition that could be exist that the filter
09:28:58	6	was meant to address, which is the delivery of
09:29:00	7	particulates through the blanket and onto the patient.
09:29:03	8	Do you understand that?
09:29:04	9	A. Yes.
09:29:04	10	Q. Okay. What I understood your answer to be
09:29:07	11	is that there is no reason to do that, there is no
09:29:10	12	reason to blow particulates onto the patient; right?
09:29:15	13	A. That's correct.
09:29:15	14	Q. Okay. From that answer, are
09:29:18	15	When you say there's no reason, does that
09:29:21	16	mean there's no benefit or purpose to blowing
09:29:23	17	particulates onto the patient? You understand what I
09:29:26	18	mean?
09:29:26	19	A. There's there is no benefit for doing
09:29:29	20	that, correct.
09:29:30	21	Q. Right. There we have that there's no reason
09:29:33	22	not to do it, right there's no there's no reason
09:29:35	23	to do it. You see what I'm saying? I'm wondering:
09:29:38	24	Is there a reason not to do it?
09:29:40	25	MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the

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09:29:41	1	question.
09:29:42	2	A. Well there is it
09:29:44	3	It's just an appeal to reason. You don't
09:29:46	4	want to increase unnecessarily the any particulates
09:29:50	5	that are entering the blanket.
09:29:53	6	Q. Again, because that would
09:29:54	7	Is that for the same reason of pollution in
09:29:56	8	the OR?
09:29:57	9	A. Yes.
09:29:57	10	Q. Okay. And so again with respect to
09:30:01	11	pollution in the OR, what is it that the company is
09:30:05	12	concerned will happen if there's pollution in the OR?
09:30:10	13	A. Well a lot of effort is expended in a modern
09:30:14	14	operating room to reduce the particulate load in and
09:30:19	15	around the surgical site of the patient, and this is
09:30:21	16	just one of the many practices that are employed to do
09:30:26	17	that.
09:30:27	18	Q. What is that practice meant to do?
09:30:30	19	A. Well it
09:30:32	20	Again, the the thinking is that reducing
09:30:34	21	the number of particulates in the air in the operating
09:30:38	22	room has some effect on reducing the risk of
09:30:43	23	developing a surgical-site infection.
09:30:44	24	Q. All right. With respect to the model 505
09:30:58	25	And actually, first, just to make sure we're

MR. BLACKWELL: You mean 3M.

09:33:45

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09:33:47	1	THE WITNESS: Yeah. 3M is unaware.
09:33:49	2	A. The the designation of the 0.2-micron
09:33:55	3	filter was generally treated as a specification or a
09:34:00	4	nomenclature to designate the filter, and that's the
09:34:05	5	way that that was treated.
09:34:07	6	Q. Okay. I noticed that your attorney just
09:34:09	7	corrected you and told you to say "3M" instead of "the
09:34:12	8	company."
09:34:12	9	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to that
09:34:13	10	characterization. I did not tell him to say it, I
09:34:15	11	asked him if that's what he meant.
09:34:17	12	Q. He just made okay. He just made a
09:34:19	13	suggestion. He just said "3M."
09:34:20	14	A. Well
09:34:20	15	MR. BLACKWELL: Well to be clear for the
09:34:21	16	record, I asked you if that's what you meant.
	17	A. And and I'll clarify
09:34:24	18	Q. It's clear that we're both asking you
09:34:26	19	questions today, but
09:34:27	20	A. Well I'll clarify that the the 505 was
09:34:29	21	designed at Augustine Medical and and continued to
09:34:33	22	be sold through Arizant during the Arizant days, and
09:34:38	23	so, you know, 3M acquired those that company, but
09:34:44	24	the original design decisions were made at Augustine
09:34:50	25	Medical.

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09:34:50	1	Q. Okay. And and in other words, here's the
09:34:52	2	question I wanted to ask you about that, about that
09:34:54	3	that suggestion or whatever it was, is that by making
09:34:58	4	a difference between "the company" and "3M," we can
09:35:00	5	say that 3M today may not have all of the knowledge
09:35:05	6	that its predecessor companies had. Is that is
09:35:08	7	that reasonable?
09:35:09	8	MR. BLACKWELL: Yeah. I object to that
09:35:10	9	as the form of the question as overly vague, overly
09:35:13	10	broad.
09:35:14	11	And answer it if you can.
09:35:16	12	MR. ASSAAD: Well let's stick to "object to
09:35:18	13	form" under the rules.
09:35:19	14	MR. BLACKWELL: Well why don't you just
09:35:20	15	object for the record under the rules?
09:35:23	16	MR. ASSAAD: Just follow the rules, Jerry.
09:35:26	17	MR. BANKSTON: I mean yeah. I mean I'm
09:35:27	18	not really seeing any other reason to do it other than
09:35:28	19	the reason we both know you would do it, but maybe
09:35:29	20	like you could explain to me why you're stating bases
09:35:31	21	before I'm even asking for them. I don't
09:35:33	22	Is that just different up here or something?
	23	I don't
09:35:35	24	And I'm literally asking. I really don't
09:35:36	25	know.

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                       MR. BLACKWELL: If -- if you would like to
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             talk with me in the deposition, you can.
         2
                                                         However,
             if I -- if I --
09:35:41
                       MR. BANKSTON: Well if you can -- it seems
         4
             like you're --
09:35:43
         5
                       MR. BLACKWELL: May I finish, please?
09:35:43
                       MR. BANKSTON: Oh, sure. Go ahead.
09:35:44
                       MR. BLACKWELL: You asked me a question.
                                                                    Ιf
09:35:45
             I have a form objection to your question and if I may
09:35:46
             state the basis for the form objection, you may choose
09:35:48
             to try to clarify and correct it --
09:35:50
        11
09:35:52
        12
                       MR. BANKSTON:
                                      Okav.
                       MR. BLACKWELL: -- such that the record is
09:35:52
        13
             clear. That is the reason that I object as to form
09:35:55
        14
             and will give you a reason, such as vague, overly
09:35:57
        15
             broad, et cetera, because you may choose to rephrase
09:35:59
        16
             it to clarify your record.
09:36:02
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                       MR. BANKSTON: All right. I -- I mean,
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09:36:04
             again, the only reason I was asking you is different
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             places do it different ways, and so -- I'm -- I'm a
09:36:07
         20
             visitor here so I just don't know.
09:36:09
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                       MR. BLACKWELL: I am fine if you would like
09:36:10
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             for form objections to simply say "Objection to form,"
09:36:13
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             and we can simply take it up with the court at the
09:36:14
        24
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             appropriate time. I don't have to give a reason.
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09:36:18	1	gave it for purposes of advising you in case you
09:36:21	2	wanted to rephrase your question.
09:36:23	3	MR. BANKSTON: Okay. Yeah, I'll be fine
09:36:27	4	with "Form" for this deposition.
09:36:27	5	MR. BLACKWELL: That will be fine.
09:36:28	6	MR. BANKSTON: Okay.
09:36:28	7	BY MR. BANKSTON:
09:36:33	8	Q. Let's go back to the question I was asking
09:36:35	9	you, which is: You'll agree with me that 3M today
09:36:41	10	does not have all of the information and knowledge
09:36:44	11	that its predecessor companies once possessed.
09:36:50	12	A. Well do you mean with respect to the design
09:36:52	13	of the 505 or the 700?
09:36:54	14	Q. Sure. We can we can go that specific if
09:36:56	15	you want to. Right. The
09:36:57	16	Let's say there's a knowledge base regarding
09:36:58	17	the design of the 505. 3M today does not possess all
09:37:02	18	of the knowledge that its predecessor companies
09:37:04	19	possessed on that issue.
09:37:05	20	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
09:37:06	21	question.
09:37:08	22	A. Well I mean I'll try to answer it as best I
09:37:12	23	am able. The the design requirements
09:37:15	24	specifications
09:37:15	25	So the FDA requires a design practice to be

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09:37:22	1	documented, so design requirements are documented,
09:37:26	2	design specifications, the testing involved in making
09:37:29	3	sure all those specifications are met, and a whole
09:37:33	4	series of activities that are noted and signed and
09:37:41	5	dated, so there's there's a there's a trail
09:37:44	6	of of the people involved in making decisions, and
09:37:48	7	the the reasons for those decisions are all
09:37:52	8	documented. So 3M certainly has all of that
09:37:54	9	information available to it in the design history and
09:38:00	10	design design history file, so all of that is
09:38:02	11	available to 3M, all of that knowledge is there.
09:38:07	12	Q. Okay. Let's let's revisit a question
09:38:09	13	that I had asked before, which is and to make sure
09:38:13	14	I understand your testimony is I had asked about how
09:38:16	15	was the decision made to arrive at the 505 filtration
09:38:20	16	efficiency, and I my what I took from that is
09:38:23	17	that today, currently, 3M doesn't know how that was
09:38:25	18	arrived at at Augustine Medical. Is that accurate or
09:38:28	19	not?
09:38:28	20	A. I believe that the design requirements
09:38:34	21	specification would contain information regarding the
09:38:38	22	selection of filters for the for the device.
09:38:41	23	Q. Okay.
09:38:41	24	A. Now I don't have that available nor did I
09:38:44	25	study it down at that level for this testimony.

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09:38:47	1	Q. Okay. When you say you don't have that
09:38:49	2	available, what does that mean?
09:38:50	3	A. I mean I don't have it available, with me
09:38:52	4	today.
09:38:53	5	Q. Okay. Are those
09:38:53	6	A. Those documents are available to 3M. Those
09:38:56	7	are required documents to be kept. The FDA requires
09:39:01	8	those documents to be kept in a as long as the
09:39:07	9	product is being sold.
09:39:08	10	Q. But
09:39:08	11	So as far as the decisions regarding the
09:39:13	12	selection of the filter medium and its level of
09:39:16	13	efficiency, that's not something you're prepared to
09:39:19	14	talk about today.
09:39:20	15	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
09:39:21	16	question, and assumes facts.
09:39:24	17	A. Again, the the the decision to use a
09:39:27	18	certain or to specify and then use a certain level
09:39:31	19	of filtration would have been documented in the design
09:39:36	20	requirements specifications for the product,
09:39:38	21	Q. Uh-huh.
09:39:40	22	A so that information does exist.
09:39:42	23	Q. Okay.
09:39:44	24	A. I I don't know who made those decisions.
09:39:46	25	Q. Okay. So we

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09:39:49	1	There is documented information about the
09:39:51	2	selection and decision regarding the filter medium and
09:39:54	3	its efficiency with the 505, but that is not
09:39:57	4	information you have seen preparing for this
09:39:58	5	deposition.
09:39:59	6	A. That is correct.
09:40:00	7	Q. Okay. As far as the
09:40:16	8	Just to call back, remember we were
09:40:18	9	discussing about the 505, it had a cylindrical filter?
09:40:22	10	A. Yes.
09:40:22	11	Q. And there could be different shapes for
09:40:24	12	filters in other units.
09:40:25	13	A. And and there and there are.
09:40:27	14	Q. Okay.
09:40:27	15	A. Uh-huh.
09:40:28	16	Q. Who at 3M or excuse me. Again here I
09:40:31	17	almost slipped up and did it, but I'll correct myself.
09:40:34	18	Who at Augustine Medical would have been
09:40:35	19	responsible for the physical design, the shape, and
09:40:37	20	configuration of the filter?
09:40:39	21	A. The person?
09:40:41	22	Q. Sure.
09:40:42	23	A. Probably Randy Arnold
09:40:44	24	Q. Okay.
09:40:45	25	A I would guess.

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09:40:47	1	MR. BLACKWELL: Are you guessing?
09:40:48	2	THE WITNESS: I'm guessing.
09:40:49	3	MR. BLACKWELL: You're not required to
09:40:51	4	guess.
09:40:51	5	THE WITNESS: Okay.
09:40:52	6	MR. BLACKWELL: So you speak to what you
09:40:54	7	know.
09:41:03	8	Q. Now let's talk a little bit about the second
09:41:07	9	filter, what we've referred to as the the second
09:41:11	10	media used in the 505, and I believe you told me this
09:41:15	11	was sometime in the 2000s, that time period.
09:41:17	12	A. I believe that's correct.
09:41:18	13	Q. Okay. I understand what the impetus for
09:41:22	14	having the change made was, but now my question is:
09:41:25	15	When you knew that you could no longer use the M10
09:41:31	16	fil filter media as it was being configured by
09:41:33	17	Porous Media, when that was no longer an option, I
09:41:37	18	take it there was then a decision made to use a
09:41:39	19	different filter.
09:41:40	20	A. A a different filter media.
09:41:42	21	Q. Okay.
09:41:43	22	A. The filter was physically exactly the same
09:41:45	23	size.
09:41:45	24	Q. Okay. Let's let's talk step back for
09:41:49	25	a minute and talk about what a filter is. And, for

		42
09:41:54	1	example, with the 505, you have a cylindrical object
09:41:57	2	that you would call the filter; correct?
09:41:59	3	A. Yes.
09:41:59	4	Q. Okay. Let's talk about the various parts of
09:42:01	5	that filter. I assume it has some sort of housing,
09:42:04	6	some sort of basic plastic design that encases the
09:42:07	7	unit.
09:42:08	8	A. That's correct.
09:42:08	9	Q. Okay. And we know it has a filter medium;
09:42:11	10	correct?
09:42:11	11	A. Yes.
09:42:11	12	Q. A medium would be a pleated material which
09:42:14	13	the air passes through.
09:42:15	14	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
09:42:16	15	question.
09:42:18	16	A. In that filter, yes, it's pleated.
09:42:20	17	Q. Okay. What other parts of the filter might
09:42:23	18	there be?
09:42:24	19	A. There's a
09:42:25	20	There are screens that prevent ignition
09:42:30	21	fire from spreading, there's a screen on the external
09:42:36	22	surface of the filter to capture very large particles
09:42:40	23	before they impinge on the filter surface, and then
09:42:46	24	there are caps just to make the whole unit airtight.
09:42:52	25	Q. When there was a change made in terms of

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09:42:55	1	filter medium, is the is the the media that was
09:43:00	2	used the only thing that was changed during that
09:43:02	3	design change?
09:43:03	4	A. To my knowledge.
09:43:04	5	Q. Okay. Now there was a decision made to
09:43:14	6	change to a different media and choose a level of
09:43:16	7	filtration for that new media. Do you know who was
09:43:19	8	responsible for making that decision?
09:43:20	9	A. I don't know personally who was responsible
09:43:24	10	for that, but there certainly is an ECO documenting
09:43:28	11	that change.
09:43:28	12	Q. Okay. Have you reviewed that ECO?
09:43:30	13	A. I have seen that ECO.
09:43:31	14	Q. Okay. Does that ECO document the reasons,
09:43:39	15	rationale, or justification for the new level of
09:43:42	16	efficiency in the filter?
09:43:44	17	A. The reason for changing the filter media had
09:43:48	18	to do with the inability of Porous Media to obtain the
09:43:54	19	original media.
09:43:57	20	Q. Okay. And so when that happened, it
09:44:00	21	basically becomes a wide open game now; right? You
09:44:02	22	could you could potentially put any kind of filter
09:44:05	23	on the device, assuming you could make it work; right?
09:44:08	24	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
09:44:09	25	question.
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09:44:09	1	A. Well I mean that's an engineering question.
09:44:12	2	I mean there are more
09:44:14	3	There are many things to consider when
09:44:17	4	replacing the filter.
09:44:18	5	Q. Okay. So, for instance, let me just walk us
09:44:22	6	through this process, this design process. The
09:44:24	7	company understands that the filter is not going to be
09:44:27	8	able you're not going to be able to get the same
09:44:31	9	M10 filter from Porous Media any more. We know that's
09:44:34	10	the situation. Going forward, there could have been
09:44:36	11	other possibilities, vendors, suppliers, other filters
09:44:39	12	in the world that would have provided more, same, or
09:44:41	13	less efficiency as the M10 filter; correct?
09:44:44	14	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
09:44:45	15	question.
09:44:47	16	A. I suspect that that's correct. I I
09:44:49	17	wasn't involved in selecting vendors for that, so
09:44:52	18	but I'm I
09:44:54	19	It wouldn't surprise me to learn that there
09:44:56	20	are other vendors making filter media.
09:44:57	21	Q. Right. We know there are filter companies
09:44:59	22	in the world.
09:45:00	23	A. Yes.
09:45:00	24	Q. And we know there's a wide range of filter
09:45:03	25	efficiencies in the world.

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09:45:04	1	A. Yes.
09:45:04	2	Q. And you have it all the way down to a MERV 1
09:45:07	3	filter, that just prevents large particles, all the
09:45:10	4	way up to a HEPA filter; correct?
09:45:12	5	A. That's correct.
09:45:13	6	Q. Okay. When the old filter in the 505 was no
09:45:17	7	longer available, there was a broad range of choices
09:45:20	8	for what could be put into the unit, and so what I'm
09:45:23	9	asking is: In that ECO, is there any discussion for
09:45:26	10	the selection among that broad range of filters for
09:45:30	11	why the M20 filter was selected?
09:45:34	12	A. I
09:45:35	13	Not to my recollection.
09:45:36	14	Q. Okay. Outside the ECO in general, can you
09:45:41	15	tell me why the company chose the filtration level it
09:45:45	16	did for the replacement filter?
09:45:47	17	A. Well I the
09:45:53	18	As I mentioned before, there are other
09:45:56	19	considerations in the design of a filter, and one of
09:45:59	20	those is the pressure drop across the filter. The
09:46:03	21	performance of the warming unit is is a
09:46:07	22	substantially important design requirement, and to
09:46:10	23	meet that we have to have a pressure drop that isn't
09:46:16	24	exceedingly high, and so one of the major factors that
09:46:20	25	went into selecting the filter media was a desire to

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09:46:25	1	keep the pressure drop as low as possible to keep the
09:46:28	2	performance of the system high.
09:46:30	3	Q. Okay. So the original filter on the model
09:46:35	4	505 had an acceptable pressure drop from the company's
09:46:37	5	perspective.
09:46:38	6	A. Yes.
09:46:38	7	Q. Okay. And then when the new prototype of
09:46:41	8	that same type of filter media was made, it had an
09:46:44	9	unacceptable pressure drop; is that correct?
09:46:45	10	A. No. I I don't I'm not
09:46:52	11	Q. Okay.
09:46:53	12	A. Maybe I'm misunderstanding your question,
09:46:55	13	but no.
09:46:55	14	Q. Sure. Okay. So when Porous Media announced
09:46:58	15	to the company, "We are no longer going to be able to
09:47:00	16	provide you the same M10 filter that we provided
09:47:03	17	before," did Porous Media provide you with any
09:47:07	18	potential alternative filters to use?
09:47:08	19	A. I don't know for a fact that they did that.
09:47:14	20	Q. Okay. Did you
09:47:15	21	Have you talked to anybody at Porous Media?
09:47:17	22	A. I have not.
09:47:18	23	Q. Have you talked to anybody at, now as
09:47:21	24	they're known, Pentair?
09:47:21	25	A. No, I have not.

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09:47:22	1	Q. Okay. Have you spoken to anybody who was
09:47:25	2	involved in those decisions with Porous Media about
09:47:27	3	filter prototyping?
09:47:28	4	A. No, I have I have only looked at the ECOs
09:47:31	5	surrounding the change in the filter.
09:47:35	6	Q. And those ECOs don't contain the information
09:47:37	7	that I'm asking you about in these questions; correct?
09:47:40	8	A. They do contain information regarding
09:47:43	9	pressure drop of the new filter media.
09:47:45	10	Q. Okay. Of the pressure
09:47:47	11	So when we talk about pressure drop of the
09:47:50	12	new filter media, we're talking about the pressure
09:47:52	13	drop that was achieved with the use of the M20 filter
09:47:56	14	media.
09:47:56	15	A. Yes.
09:47:57	16	Q. Okay. And in other words, in that ECO it
09:47:59	17	documents that the pressure drop produced by the M20
09:48:02	18	filter media was acceptable to the company in terms of
09:48:05	19	airflow of the unit.
09:48:06	20	A. Yes.
09:48:07	21	Q. Okay. Now do you know if the company did
09:48:12	22	anything to explore whether there was filters of the
09:48:16	23	same rough equivalent filtration efficiency as the M10
09:48:20	24	media that had been used that could achieve an
09:48:22	25	acceptable pressure drop?

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09:48:23	1	A. I do not know that whether that was done.
09:48:27	2	It's not indicated on the ECO.
09:48:28	3	Q. Okay. Would would it be fair to say that
09:48:32	4	any design decisions, discussions, information to the
09:48:39	5	company that wasn't contained in that ECO is not
09:48:42	6	something in terms of filter design decisions you can
09:48:45	7	talk about today?
09:48:45	8	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
09:48:46	9	question.
09:48:54	10	A. Well as I as I mentioned before, the
09:48:57	11	the thing that I am uncertain about is whether
09:49:01	12	alternate filter media was investigated as being
09:49:05	13	suitable for replacement.
09:49:07	14	Q. Okay. I want to go back to the original
09:49:13	15	500 505 filter, this M10 filter that was released
09:49:17	16	on the unit when it was first sold. Can you tell me
09:49:20	17	what was done to provide some sort of safety
09:49:23	18	validation that that filter would achieve its intended
09:49:28	19	purpose as a as a safety as a safety function?
09:49:31	20	MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
09:49:32	21	question, and assuming facts also.
09:49:35	22	A. So
09:49:37	23	Q. Well let me clear up that objection because
09:49:40	24	I think there's something I need to clear up about
09:49:42	25	that.
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	1	A. Okay.
09:49:42	2	Q. The filter plays a safety function; right?
09:49:44	3	MR. BLACKWELL: Object as asked and
09:49:46	4	answered, but you can go ahead.
09:49:46	5	A. Well again, I think that the filter serves
09:49:50	6	two purposes: one is to prevent the fouling of the
09:49:52	7	internal components of the warming unit; and the other
09:49:55	8	is to minimize the amount of particulates that are
09:49:59	9	exhausted into the into the blanket.
09:50:01	10	Q. And that's a safety function; correct?
09:50:03	11	A. We we could view that as a safety
09:50:06	12	function.
09:50:06	13	Q. Okay. When the 505 was being validated in
09:50:11	14	its design, can you tell me what safety validation was
09:50:14	15	done with respect to the filter?
09:50:15	16	A. I do not believe that any particulate
09:50:20	17	filtration efficiency studies were completed at that
09:50:24	18	time.
09:50:24	19	Q. Okay.
09:50:28	20	A. And I should just point out, I guess
09:50:30	21	quickly, that the the filter media in the 505 was
09:50:35	22	again designated as 0.2-micron level. The filters
09:50:42	23	that were in the previous warming units, the previous
09:50:44	24	model 200s and the 250s and the 275s, were somewhere
09:50:50	25	around two microns, so 10 times less efficient or

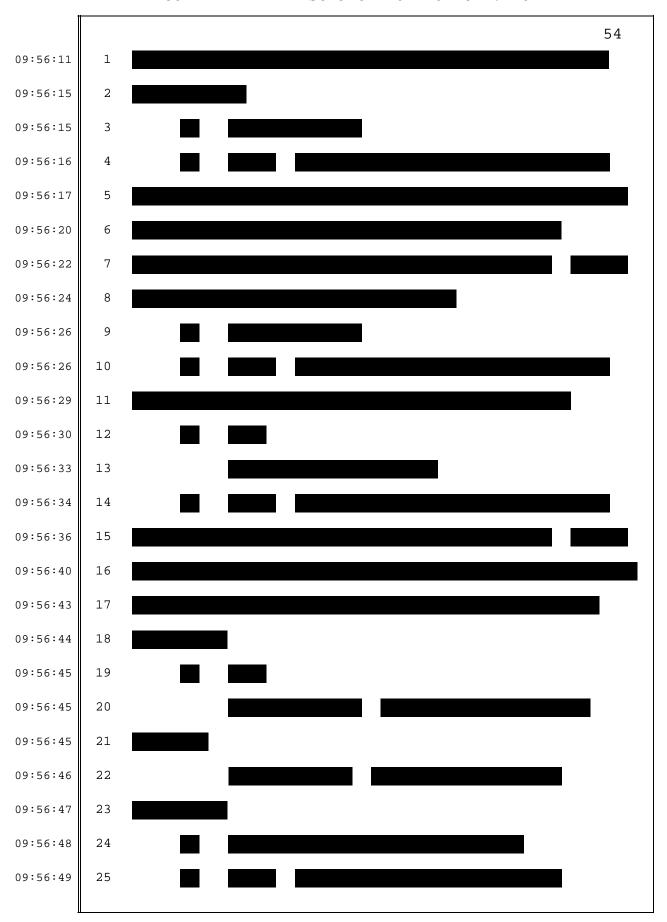
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09:50:55	1	effective in terms of their filtration effectiveness.
09:51:00	2	Q. Do you know offhand just from your own
09:51:02	3	personal knowledge if that's one of the reasons those
09:51:04	4	units are not suitable for use in operating rooms?
09:51:07	5	A. That's not
09:51:08	6	MR. BLACKWELL: I object as beyond the scope
09:51:09	7	of the 30(b)(6) notice.
09:51:11	8	You can answer.
09:51:11	9	A. That's not the reason.
09:51:12	10	Q. Okay.
09:51:13	11	A. The reason that those units are not used in
09:51:15	12	operating rooms has to do with the high temperature of
09:51:20	13	the nozzle of the air leaving the nozzle of the
09:51:22	14	unit, not the filtration.
09:51:23	15	Q. Okay. When I asked about safety validation,
09:51:30	16	you had told me that a certain type of particulate
09:51:32	17	testing had not been performed, and
09:51:36	18	A. To my knowledge.
09:51:37	19	Q. Correct.
09:51:38	20	and I want to make sure that we're
09:51:39	21	talking
09:51:40	22	I understand that's one example of something
09:51:42	23	that could be done in terms of validation, but in
09:51:46	24	terms of anything under the sun, is it is it your
09:51:48	25	testimony today that there was no safety validation

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09:51:50	1	for the 505's filter?
09:51:52	2	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
09:51:54	3	question.
09:51:54	4	A. Well again, the to
09:51:56	5	To my knowledge, and based on my review of
09:52:00	6	the records that I have available to me, I didn't see
09:52:03	7	any testing related to particulate efficiency of the
09:52:08	8	filter media.
09:52:08	9	Q. Okay. And so I take it by that same token
09:52:13	10	there was no biological testing of the filter.
09:52:20	11	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
09:52:21	12	question.
09:52:22	13	A. I'm unaware
09:52:23	14	The company is unaware of any biological
09:52:25	15	testing conducted on the during the design of the
09:52:31	16	505.
09:52:32	17	Q. Okay. Let's talk a little bit, then, about
09:52:44	18	the new media that comes into play, the M20 media that
09:52:48	19	was introduced sometime in the 2000s period. Can you
09:52:52	20	tell me: When that design change was made, what did
09:52:54	21	the company do to ensure it was safe for the patients
09:52:57	22	it would be used on?
09:52:59	23	A. Well the
09:53:05	24	When the media was replaced, the design
09:53:09	25	requirements specifications were again reviewed to

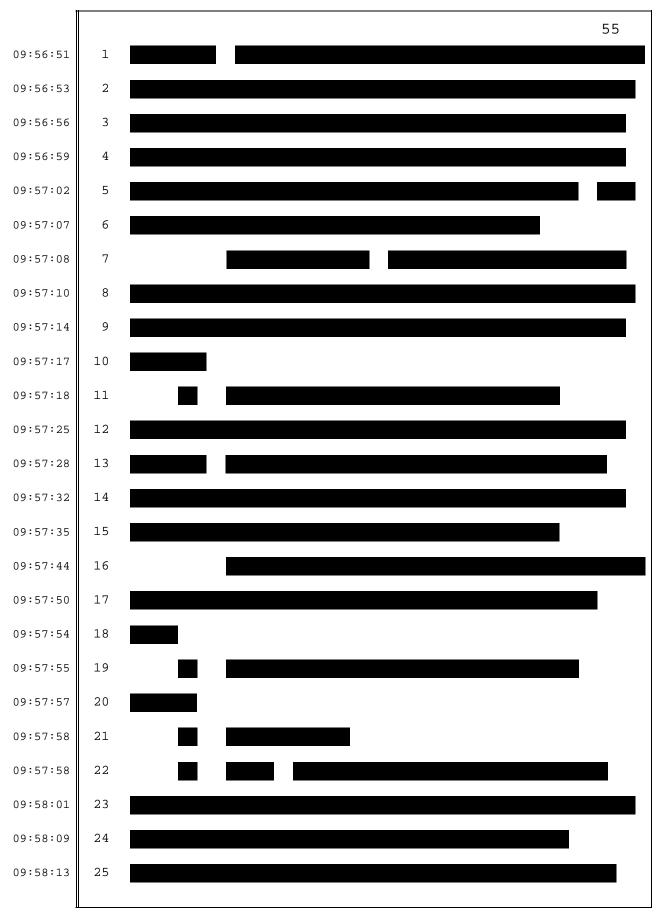
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09:53:11	1	make certain that the filter did not alter the in				
09:53:17	2	any way the requirements for the manufacturing of				
09:53:21	3	the of the device, so that was revalidated.				
09:53:25	4	Q. Okay. When you talk about "requirements for				
09:53:28	5	the manufacture of the device," what requirements are				
09:53:30	6	you speaking of?				
09:53:31	7	A. The device has to meet certain requirements				
09:53:34	8	of airflow, of temperature, things things like				
09:53:41	9	that, specifications that are contained in the design				
09:53:44	10	requirements. There is a a standard method for				
09:53:47	11	validating those characteristics of the warming unit.				
09:53:54	12	To my knowledge there are no design requirements				
09:54:00	13	specifications for a certain particulate level of				
09:54:03	14	efficiency for the filter.				
09:54:04	15	Q. Okay. Were those requirements created				
09:54:06	16	internally at the company?				
09:54:09	17	A. Which which requirements,				
09:54:10	18	Q. Your				
09:54:11	19	A the design				
09:54:12	20	Q. The manufacturing requirements you're				
09:54:13	21	speaking of right now, are they created internally or				
09:54:16	22	are they imposed on the company from outside?				
09:54:18	23	A. Those are created internally.				
09:54:19	24	Q. Okay. When the decision was made and the				
09:54:23	25	implementation was made of the M20 filter media, can				

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09:54:27	1	you tell me what was done to assure patient safety in
09:54:32	2	terms of airborne contamination?
09:54:35	3	A. Well we had we had a large number of
09:54:38	4	clinical studies that had been done at that point that
09:54:43	5	indicated that there was no increased risk of
09:54:47	6	surgical-site infection when the Bair Hugger units
09:54:51	7	were used, and this is with filter media that that
09:54:56	8	was probably on the order of 10 times less effective
09:54:58	9	than the M20 media that was subsequently selected.
09:55:03	10	Q. Okay. What what clinical studies are you
09:55:05	11	referring to?
09:55:06	12	A. Hall, Hall and Teenier, Zink, Avidan. I
09:55:18	13	mean there are there are a number of studies that
09:55:19	14	we have available in our bibliography that that
09:55:24	15	we've reviewed as indicating that the the risks to
09:55:32	16	patients, given the filtration level that we had
09:55:35	17	selected, was were were very low.
09:55:38	18	Q.
09:55:49	19	
09:55:52	20	
09:55:56	21	
09:56:00	22	
09:56:03	23	
09:56:06	24	
09:56:08	25	

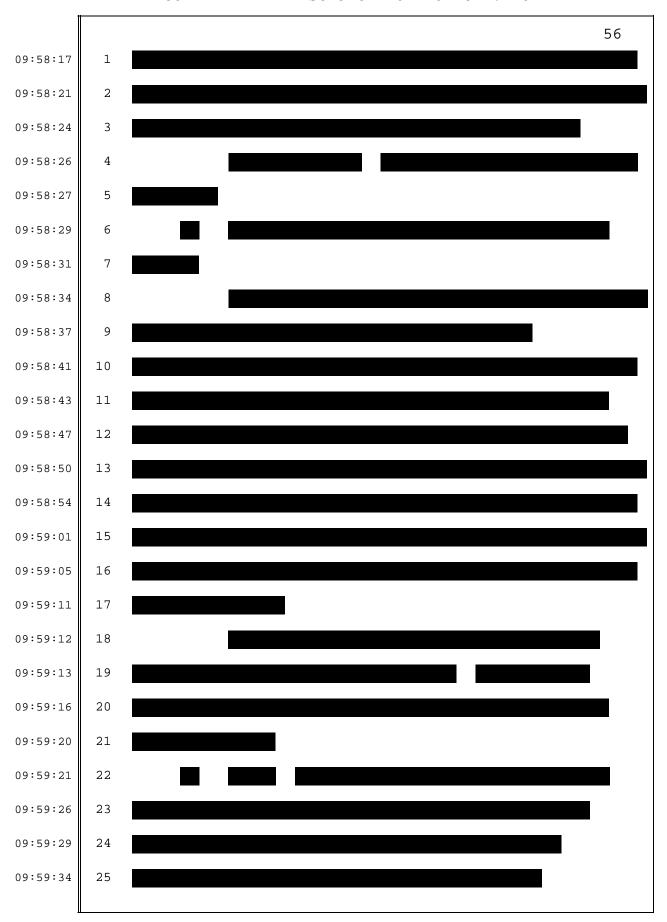
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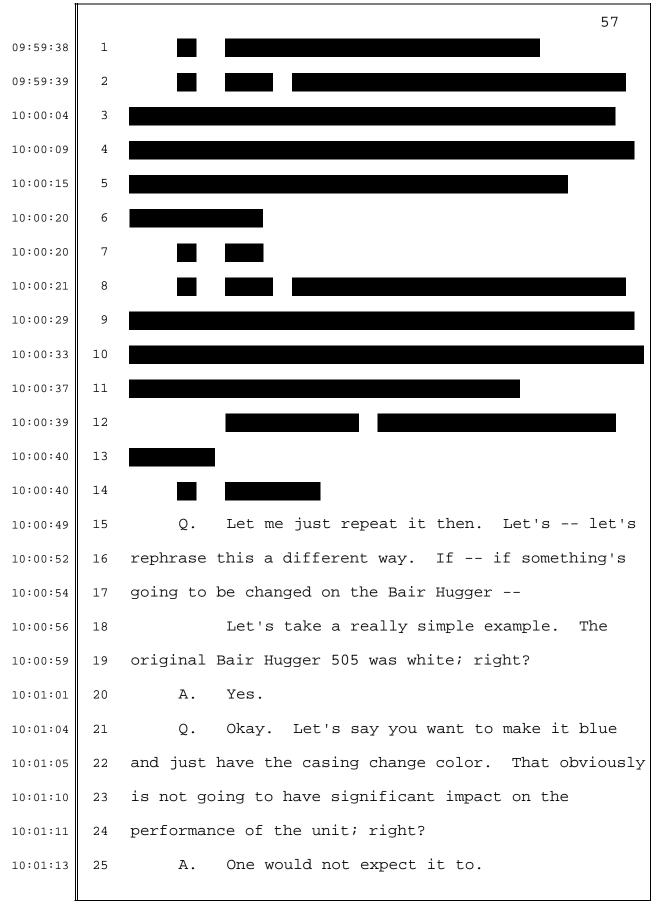


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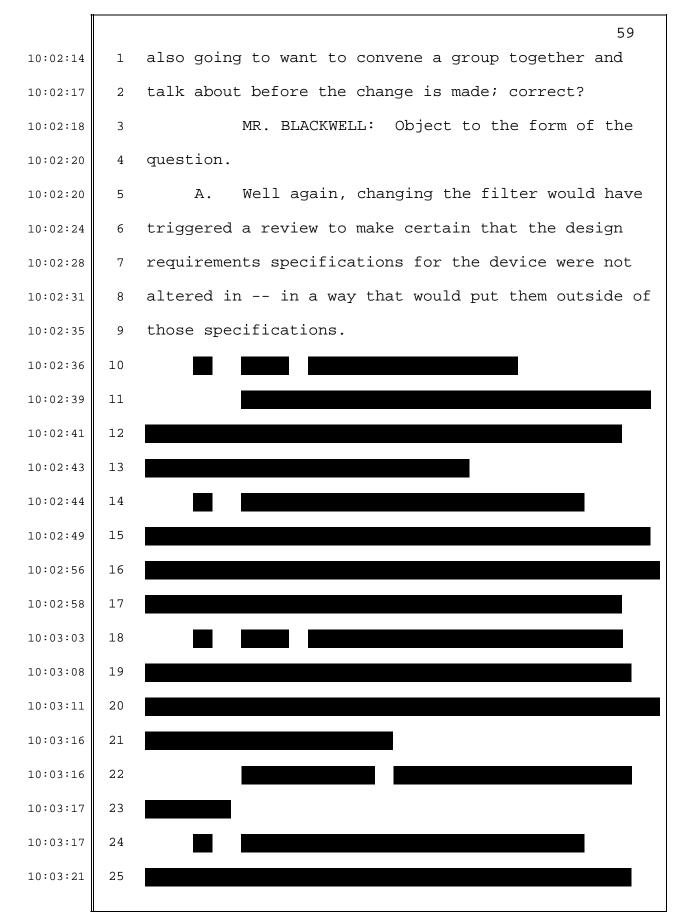


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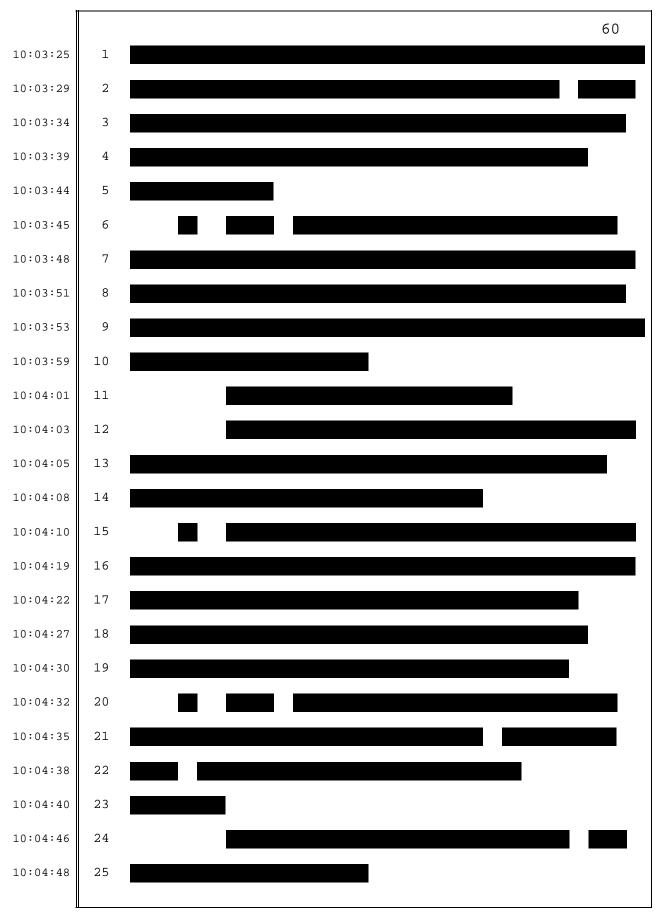




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10:01:15	1	Q. In other words, that's the kind of change		
10:01:17	2	that would not require any special validation or any		
10:01:21	3	lengthy discussion really; correct?		
10:01:23	4	A. It de it depends. If there		
10:01:26	5	Sometimes colors do have an effect on the		
10:01:30	6	molding properties of materials and things like that.		
10:01:33	7	So there would normally be a group convened to make		
10:01:38	8	certain that any change that's being made to the		
10:01:41	9	device still allows the device to meet its design		
10:01:45	10	requirements specifications. This is a requirement of		
10:01:48	11	the quality system in place that's in place and is		
10:01:53	12	a requirement of FDA regulations.		
10:01:55	13	Q. I'm glad I asked you that. I learned		
10:01:56	14	something today because I would never have thought a		
10:01:58	15	change in the color could have an impact. But even		
10:02:00	16	something that simple		
10:02:01	17	A. Of course.		
10:02:01	18	Q may you may need to convene people and		
10:02:04	19	discuss it.		
10:02:05	20	MR. BLACKWELL: Yeah. Object and move to		
10:02:06	21	strike the narrative.		
10:02:07	22	You can go ahead.		
10:02:08	23	A. Yes.		
10:02:08	24	Q. Okay. So, for instance, in terms of the		
10:02:11	25	change of a filter, that's obviously something you're		



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10:04:49	1	
10:04:51	2	
10:04:54	3	
10:04:56	4	
10:04:57	5	
10:04:58	6	Q. Okay. So I understand that there was a part
10:05:00	7	done to validate that the device was performing as you
10:05:03	8	wanted it to in terms of pressure drop and airflow.
10:05:07	9	Is is that really what that validation was about?
10:05:10	10	Am I understanding that correctly?
10:05:11	11	A. Well that was the validation that I saw that
10:05:16	12	was associated with that ECO.
10:05:17	13	Q. Okay. But in terms of the prevention of
10:05:22	14	airborne contamination, was anything specifically done
10:05:26	15	in terms of safety validation for that design change?
10:05:30	16	A. In internally at the time Augustine did
10:05:34	17	not have the ability to test that sort of thing, so we
10:05:39	18	relied on vendors to to do that sort of work for
10:05:44	19	us.
10:05:44	20	Q. Okay. And I think I just want to make sure
10:05:46	21	I have it clear here. We're we're talking about
10:05:49	22	the M20 replacement media that went into the Bair
10:05:54	23	Hugger 505 unit.
10:05:55	24	A. Yes.
10:05:55	25	Q. Okay. And and your testimony is that

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10:05:58	1	Augustine	was responsible for that.
10:06:04	2	Α.	So Augustine, the company, was the company
10:06:08	3	in charge	at the time the filter media was changed.
10:06:11	4	That th	at is correct.
10:06:13	5	Q.	Okay. So I guess the testimony would be
10:06:24	6	Augustine	Medical and Arizant had different validation
10:06:29	7	recordkeep	ping practices; is that
10:06:33	8	Α.	No.
10:06:33	9	Q.	Okay.
10:06:33	10	Α.	They were the same.
10:06:34	11	Q.	Okay. So what was it that August
10:06:38	12		So I'm trying to understand your your
10:06:40	13	answer abo	out Augustine Medical not having procedures
10:06:42	14	in place.	What did they
10:06:44	15	Α.	No, not procedures, just not the capability,
10:06:46	16	the scien	the test fixtures to do that sort of
10:06:51	17	testing re	elated to filter efficiency.
10:06:54	18	Q.	Okay.
10:06:55	19	Α.	For that we relied on vendors. I mean there
10:06:59	20	were many	components that we don't didn't have
10:07:03	21	internal c	apabilities of of validating or or
10:07:08	22	confirming	, and so we rely on vendors to meet certain
10:07:12	23	specificat	ions.
10:07:13	24	Q.	Okay. So with respect to any safety
10:07:15	25	validation	done with respect to airborne contamination
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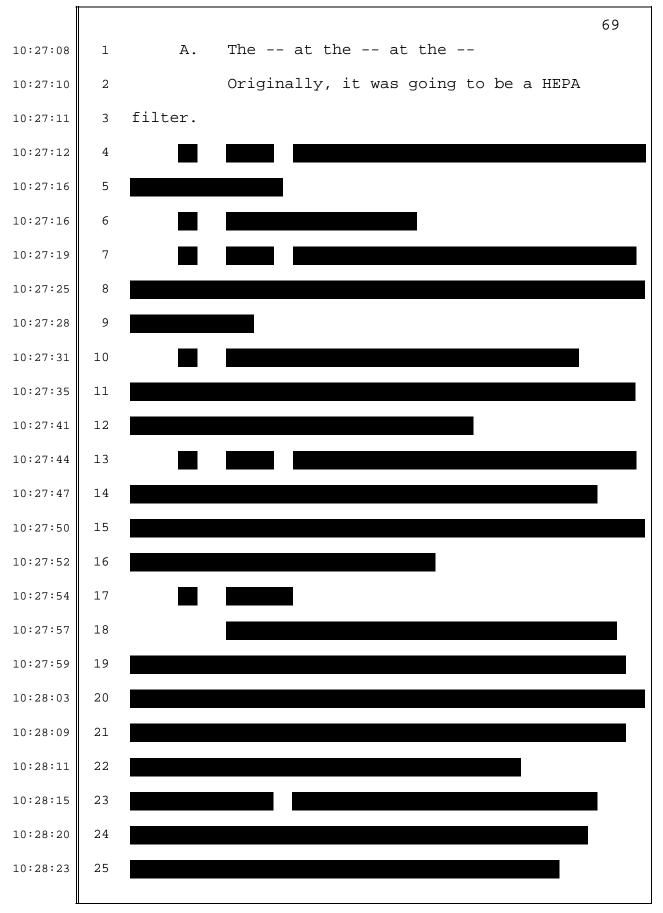
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10:08:39	1	filter media in the 505?
10:08:41	2	A. Not specifically, no. My my point is
10:08:44	3	that there were studies done subsequent to the change
10:08:47	4	in the filter media that confirmed that the
10:08:52	5	particulate loads were the were the same or or
10:08:56	6	equivalent to what they were before the filter was
10:08:58	7	changed.
10:08:59	8	Q. Now that wouldn't be
10:09:00	9	A. Or the risk to the patient, sorry, was the
10:09:02	10	same.
10:09:02	11	Q. Okay. Now if we're talking about studies
10:09:05	12	that were done after the product was already released
10:09:06	13	and sold on the market, that wouldn't be design
10:09:08	14	validation; would it?
10:09:09	15	A. No. Those are studies that are conducted by
10:09:14	16	independent clinical investigators.
10:09:17	17	Q. Okay. And in other words, because they did
10:09:20	18	not occur before the Bair Hugger was put on the
10:09:22	19	market, they could not have been used to validate the
10:09:25	20	design of the product; correct?
10:09:28	21	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
10:09:29	22	question.
10:09:31	23	A. Well, and and they weren't used to
10:09:33	24	validate the product.
10:09:34	25	Q. Okay. So again, my question relates to what
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10:09:37	1	was done externally to the company to validate the
10:09:40	2	filter change in terms of airborne contamination.
10:09:44	3	A. Well prior to the release of the product I'm
10:09:47	4	not aware of of anything related to this to the
10:09:52	5	safety topic that was done outside of the company.
10:09:54	6	Q. Okay. Let's talk a little bit about the
10:10:06	7	Bair Hugger 750. And and let's first the Bair
10:10:12	8	Hugger 750
10:10:13	9	MR. BLACKWELL: Is this a good time to take
10:10:14	10	a
10:10:15	11	MR. BANKSTON: Yeah, sure, since we're
10:10:17	12	switching topics. Yeah, absolutely.
10:10:19	13	THE REPORTER: Off the record, please.
10:22:57	14	(Recess taken.)
10:22:57	15	BY MR. BANKSTON:
10:22:58	16	Q. Where we had just dropped off, we had just
10:23:01	17	started talking about the model 750. And the
10:23:04	18	development period for the 750, that occurred when the
10:23:07	19	company was Augustine Medical; correct?
10:23:08	20	A. Yes.
10:23:09	21	Q. Okay. The model 750 is has some
10:23:16	22	differences from the model 500. There's been some
10:23:20	23	changes made to the unit.
10:23:20	24	A. Oh, yes.
10:23:21	25	Q. Okay. In fact, the 750 was an effort to

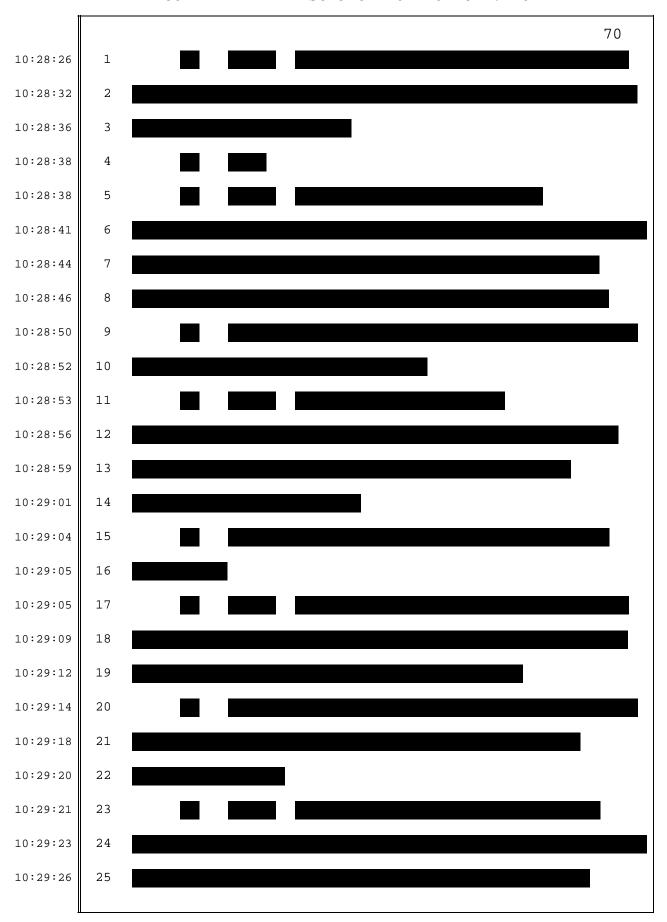
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10:23:23	1	improve on the model 505; correct?
10:23:25	2	A. In some ways.
10:23:26	3	Q. Okay. And one of those changes that I want
10:23:32	4	to talk about is there is a
10:23:38	5	The filter on the model 750 is different
10:23:40	6	than the one that was initially released on the model
10:23:43	7	505.
10:23:43	8	A. Well the the the physical filter
10:23:47	9	design is is substantially different than the 505.
10:23:50	10	Q. Uh-huh.
10:23:51	11	A. Yes.
10:23:52	12	Q. And they're they're different shapes and
10:23:55	13	sizes; correct?
10:23:56	14	A. That's correct.
10:23:56	15	Q. Okay. The media within the two filters are
10:23:58	16	also different.
10:23:59	17	A. Yes.
10:24:00	18	Q. Okay. Now do you know the date at which the
10:24:05	19	model 750 went onto the market for sale?
10:24:08	20	A. The exact date I I don't recall as I'm
10:24:12	21	sitting here, but it was 2001, 2002,
10:24:15	22	Q. Okay.
10:24:15	23	A somewhere around there.
10:24:16	24	Q. Right about at that time period, 2002, there
10:24:21	25	was a Bair Hugger 505 being sold by the company.

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10:24:25	1	A.	Yes.
10:24:26	2	Q.	It was still being sold.
10:24:29	3		And there was a model 750 being sold by the
10:24:32	4	company as	s well.
10:24:32	5	Α.	In 2002, yes.
10:24:35	6	Q.	And those
10:24:37	7		At that time those two units had different
10:24:39	8	filter med	dia.
10:24:40	9	Α.	That
10:24:40	10		I believe that is correct.
10:24:41	11	Q.	Okay. Now the model 750, that unit had the
10:24:46	12	M20 media	we've been discussing; correct?
10:24:48	13	A.	Yes.
10:24:49	14	Q.	Okay. So in terms of time, the 750 was
10:24:53	15	introduced	d with the M20 media before the change was
10:24:56	16	made to th	ne model 505.
10:24:58	17	A.	I believe that is correct.
10:25:00	18	Q.	Okay. In other words, the model 750 was the
10:25:05	19	first time	e that the company had integrated the M20
10:25:10	20	media into	a product for sale.
10:25:13	21	A.	I believe that's correct, but I'd I'd
10:25:16	22	have to lo	ook at an ECO to make absolutely certain of
10:25:19	23	that fact	
10:25:19	24	Q.	The model 750 has a different air-output
10:25:35	25	specificat	tion and different filter density than the

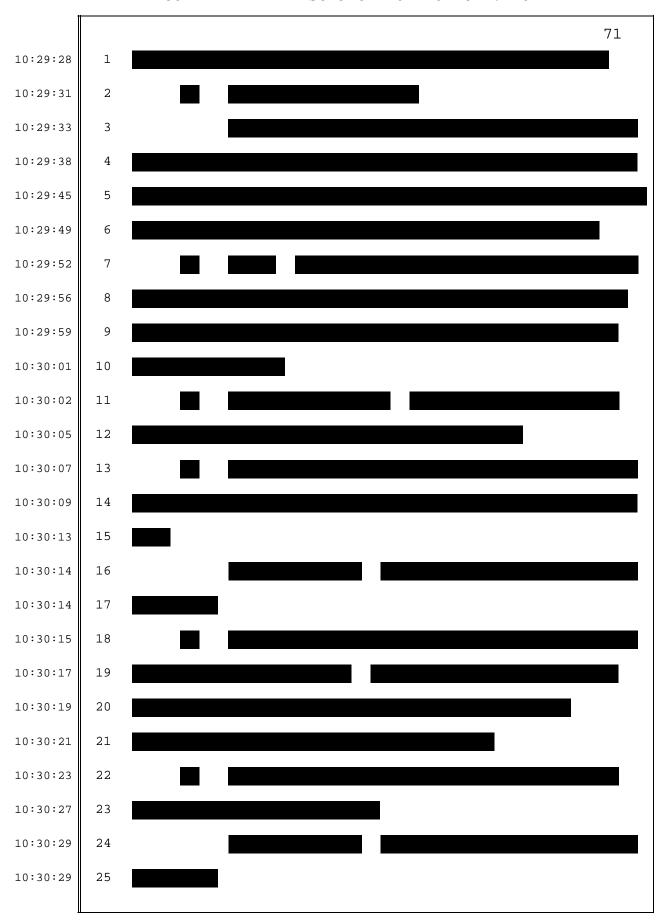
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10:25:38	1	model 505.
10:25:41	2	A. Density? I'm not certain of about the
10:25:44	3	density question. However, the airflow is higher in
10:25:47	4	the model 750.
10:25:50	5	Q. Okay. With respect to density, do you
10:25:55	6	are you familiar with any testing that was done to
10:25:58	7	determine the different densities between the M10 and
10:26:03	8	M20 media?
10:26:04	9	A. I'm not aware of any testing that was done
10:26:08	10	internally to measure density. However, I am aware
10:26:12	11	that testing was done to look at pressure drop across
10:26:14	12	the filter during the design
10:26:16	13	Q. Okay.
10:26:16	14	A and subsequently.
10:26:17	15	Q. You would agree with me that the M20 media
10:26:27	16	produces far less of a pressure drop than the M10
10:26:30	17	media does.
10:26:33	18	A. I I don't know for a fact if that's true.
10:26:36	19	I do know that, in the physical shape that the filters
10:26:40	20	are in, that the pressure drop in the 750 was adequate
10:26:46	21	to produce the airflow that was desired.
10:26:49	22	Q. Okay. Now when the 750 was first being
10:26:58	23	developed and the design decisions were made for the
10:27:02	24	filter, do you know what the target efficiency for
10:27:05	25	that filter was going to be?



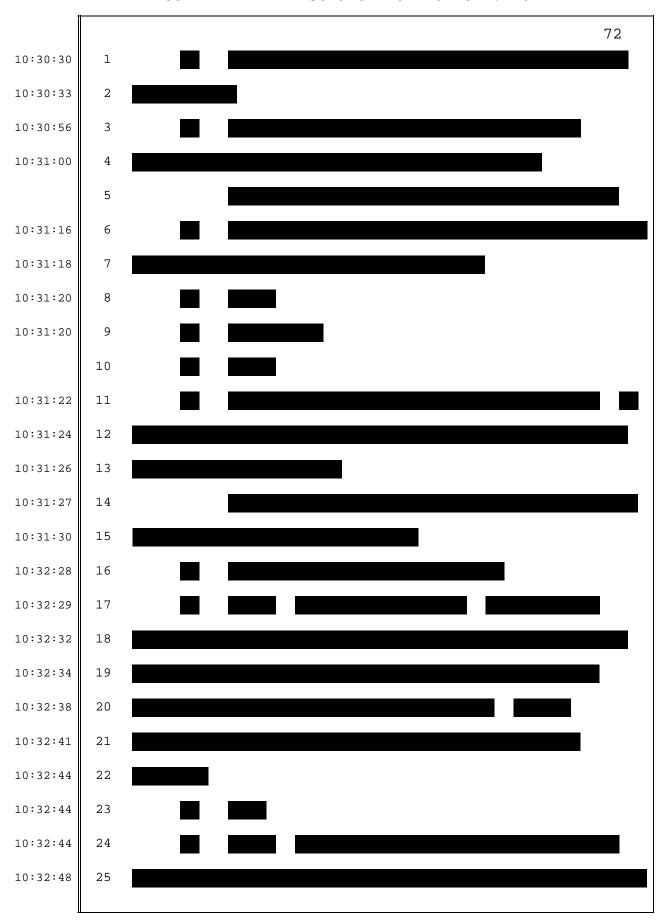
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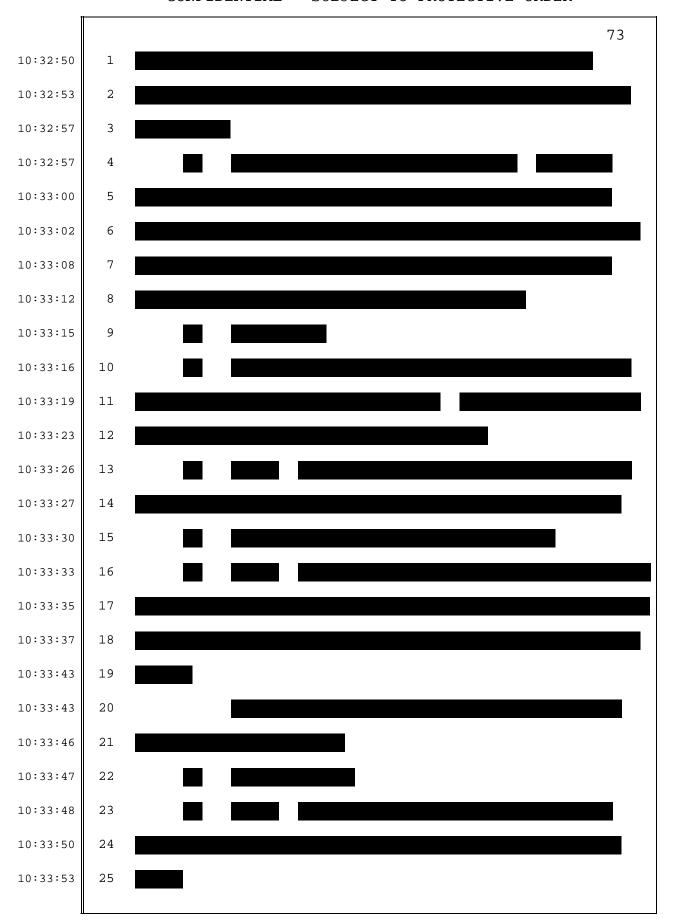
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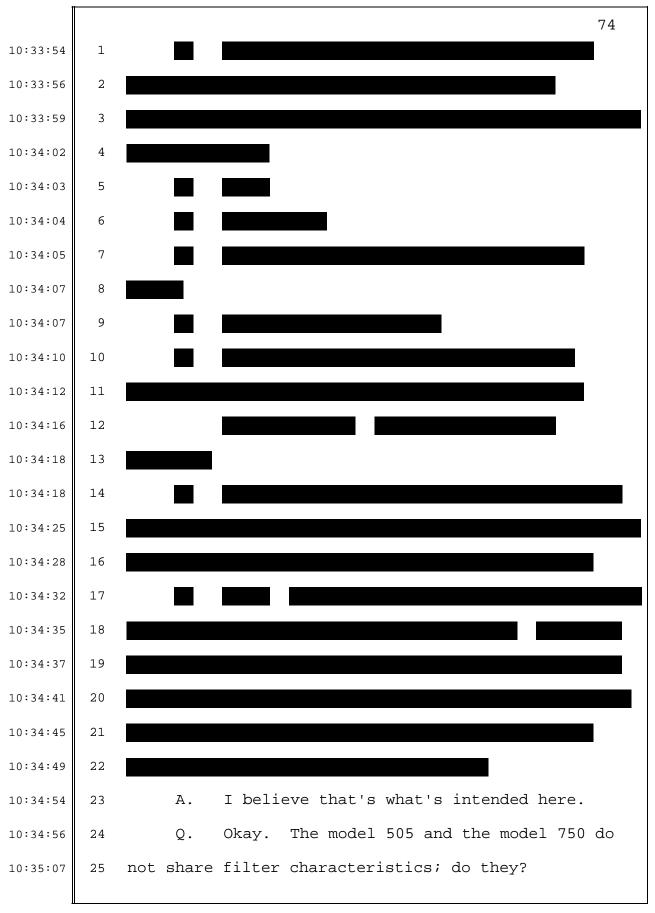


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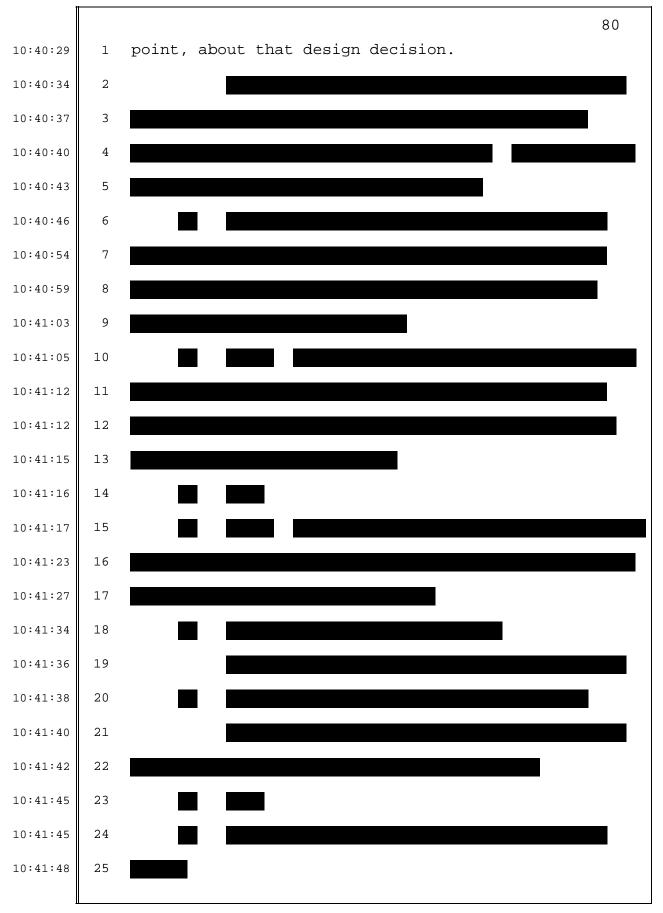
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10:35:10	1		MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
10:35:11	2	question.	
10:35:11	3	Q.	Well in fact, let me ask
10:35:13	4		I might need to clear that up. At the time
10:35:15	5	that both	units were released and cleared to market,
10:35:19	6	those two	units, the model 505 and the model 750, did
10:35:23	7	not share	the same filter characteristics.
10:35:26	8		MR. BLACKWELL: Same objection.
10:35:29	9	Α.	Well, I mean, nor did we claim that they
10:35:32	10	would shar	re all the same characteristics.
10:35:36	11		MR. BANKSTON: Okay. Object as non-
10:35:39	12	responsive	≘.
10:35:39	13	Q.	And I'm just trying to figure out
10:35:41	14		I assume from that answer I think I know
10:35:43	15	the answer	r but those two units, the model 750 and
10:35:46	16	the model	505, they had different filter
10:35:49	17	character	istics.
10:35:51	18	A.	Well of of course they had different.
10:35:54	19	One is	one is a cylindrical filter, the other is a
10:35:57	20	rectangula	ar filter. They're they're quite
10:36:00	21	different	in in physical characteristics for
10:36:05	22	example, a	and I believe, as I'm sitting here today,
10:36:09	23	that the	filter media was different in those two
10:36:12	24	filters.	
10:36:12	25	Q.	Okay. So we have a few different

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10:36:15	1	characteristics between the two filters. Its physical
10:36:18	2	size is different.
10:36:19	3	A. Yes.
10:36:19	4	Q. Its shape is different.
10:36:21	5	A. Yes.
10:36:22	6	Q. The media used within the filter is
10:36:24	7	different.
10:36:25	8	A. I believe that's correct.
10:36:26	9	Q. Is there any other differences?
10:36:29	10	A. Again, I would have to look at an ECO to
10:36:31	11	confirm that.
10:36:32	12	Q. To confirm that they had different media?
10:36:34	13	A. Yes.
10:36:34	14	Q. Okay. So in terms of the design decisions
10:36:39	15	made at the time of clearance with respect to filter
10:36:41	16	media of these two devices, that's not something
10:36:45	17	you're prepared to talk to me about, about whether
10:36:47	18	they share or don't share those characteristics.
10:36:52	19	A. I'm sorry. Would you re would you repeat
10:36:55	20	that one for me?
10:36:57	21	Q. Sure. Absolutely.
10:36:58	22	When it comes to these two devices at the
10:37:00	23	time they were cleared for sale and whether or not
10:37:02	24	they have the same filter media characteristics, that
10:37:06	25	design element is not something you're prepared to

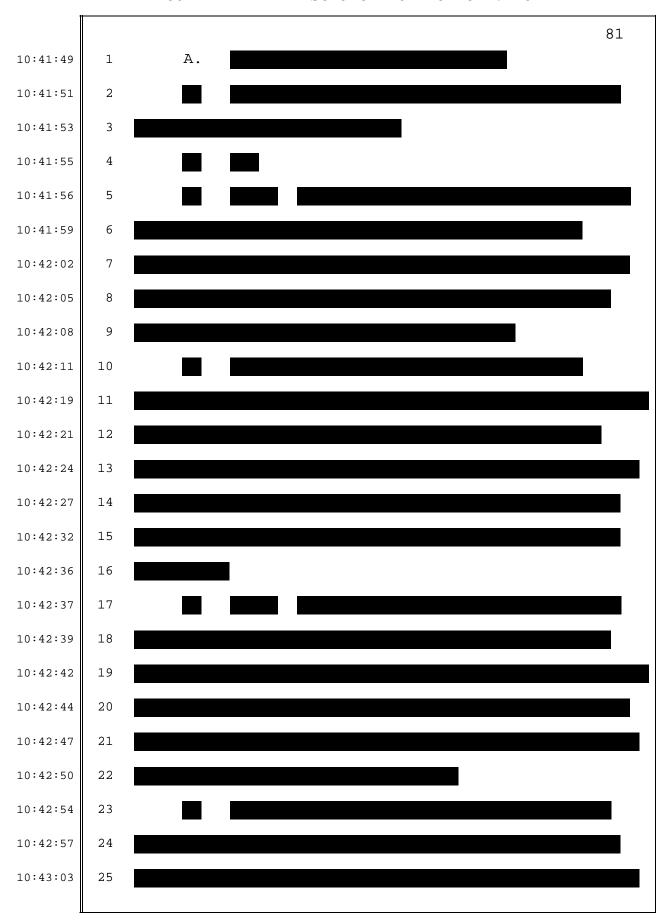
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10:37:08	1	talk about today with authority.
10:37:10	2	MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
10:37:11	3	question.
10:37:13	4	A. Again, I've looked at lots of documents. I
10:37:17	5	don't recall precisely when the changes in the 505
10:37:21	6	filter media occurred, so I
10:37:24	7	If you have an ECO, I would be happy to
10:37:27	8	confirm that, but I I do not recall specifically
10:37:31	9	that they were different at the time of release.
10:37:33	10	Q. Okay. Well we know
10:37:39	11	For instance, we know that the filter media
10:37:41	12	changed on the 505.
10:37:42	13	A. Yes.
10:37:43	14	Q. Okay. And the filter media that it changed
10:37:45	15	to is the same that the 750 has always used.
10:37:49	16	A. I believe that is correct.
10:37:50	17	Q. Okay. So at some point the 505 used the
10:37:54	18	M10, the different media, but we're not sure about the
10:37:58	19	timing of when that took place; correct?
10:38:00	20	A. I am not.
10:38:00	21	Q. Okay. So if that change occurred prior to
10:38:05	22	the release and sale of the 750, then there would be a
10:38:08	23	time on the market, when the 750 was first released,
10:38:11	24	that they both had the same filter, but if that change
10:38:14	25	was made after release, then it's possible that they

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10:38:16	1	had different filters at the time of release. Does
10:38:18	2	that make sense?
10:38:19	3	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
10:38:20	4	question.
10:38:20	5	A. Well again, it's possible, but I would like
10:38:23	6	to confirm that with by looking at ECOs to make
10:38:27	7	absolutely certain.
10:38:27	8	Q. Correct. Okay.
10:38:28	9	So the point of looking at the ECO would be
10:38:30	10	to determine when the media change in the 505 was
10:38:33	11	made; correct?
10:38:34	12	A. Yes.
10:38:35	13	Q. Okay. Now with respect to when both units
10:38:42	14	were cleared, comparing the model 505 at the date it
10:38:47	15	was cleared and the model 750 at the date it was
10:38:50	16	cleared, they have two different media.
10:38:53	17	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
10:38:55	18	question.
10:38:56	19	A. Again, I I believe that's correct. I
10:38:59	20	would have to look at an ECO or design specifications
10:39:03	21	to make absolutely certain that that's true.
10:39:05	22	Q. Okay. Well we
10:39:08	23	You do know with authority that the M10
10:39:10	24	filter media was used in the model 505 upon its
10:39:13	25	release.

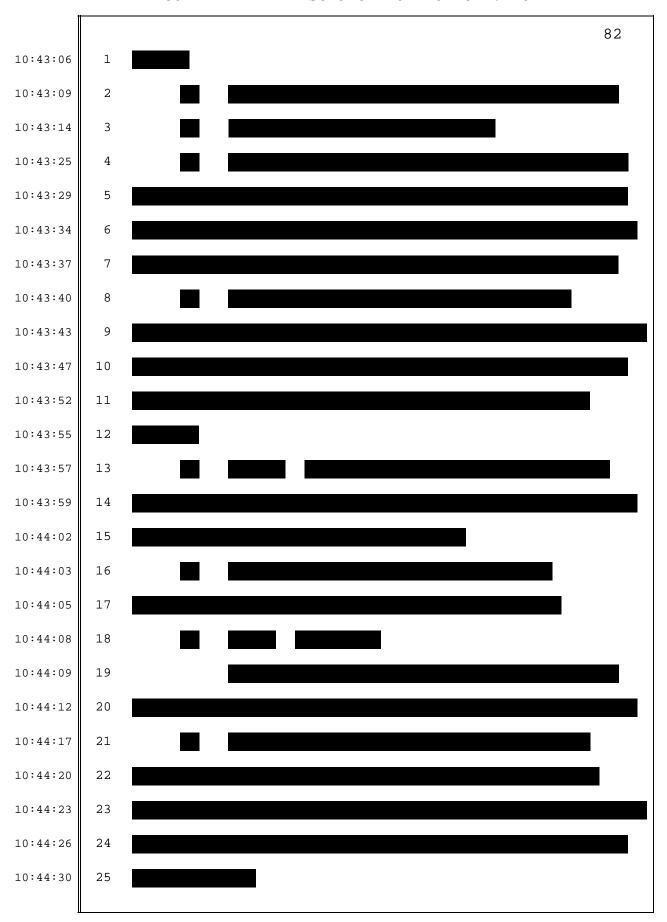
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10:39:14	1	A. Initially, yes.
10:39:14	2	Q. Okay. And you know with authority that the
10:39:17	3	model 750 was released with the M20 media; correct?
10:39:20	4	A. That's correct.
10:39:22	5	Q. Okay. So it is very apparent that at the
10:39:27	6	time of the release of those two products, they had
10:39:29	7	different filter media.
10:39:30	8	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to counsel's
10:39:32	9	narrative and I object to the form of the question.
10:39:38	10	A. Apparently at release the the media
10:39:41	11	appeared to be different. But again, I would I
10:39:45	12	would want to confirm that with an ECO.
10:39:47	13	Q. Okay. What what detail about that would
10:39:49	14	you want to confirm?
10:39:50	15	A. That the filter medias in the two units are
10:39:53	16	different.
10:39:53	17	Q. Okay. Now as we had discussed before,
10:40:09	18	separating out to just the model 750, and we
10:40:13	19	understood that as far as we know that was the first
10:40:15	20	time that the M20 media was included in a
10:40:18	21	commercialized device made by the company.
10:40:22	22	MR. BLACKWELL: I object as asked and
10:40:23	23	answered, and misstating his testimony also.
10:40:26	24	A. I believe that's true.
10:40:27	25	Q. Okay. So I want to talk to you about that
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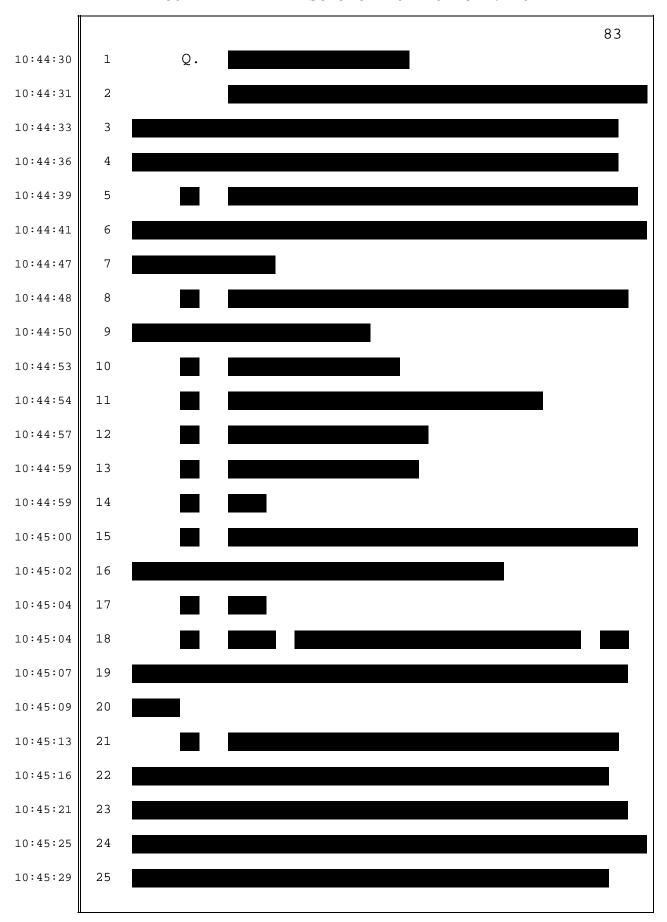
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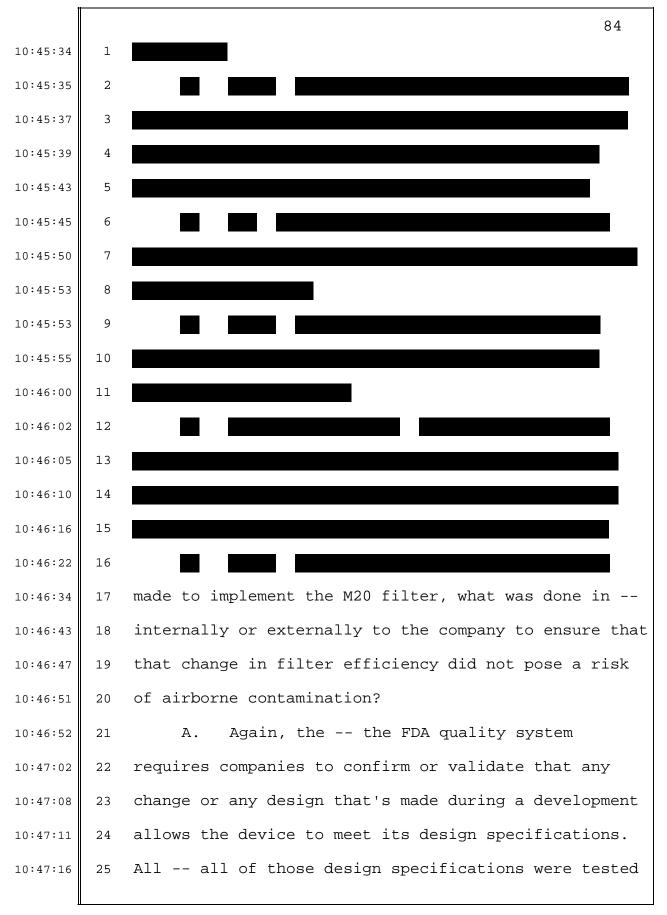


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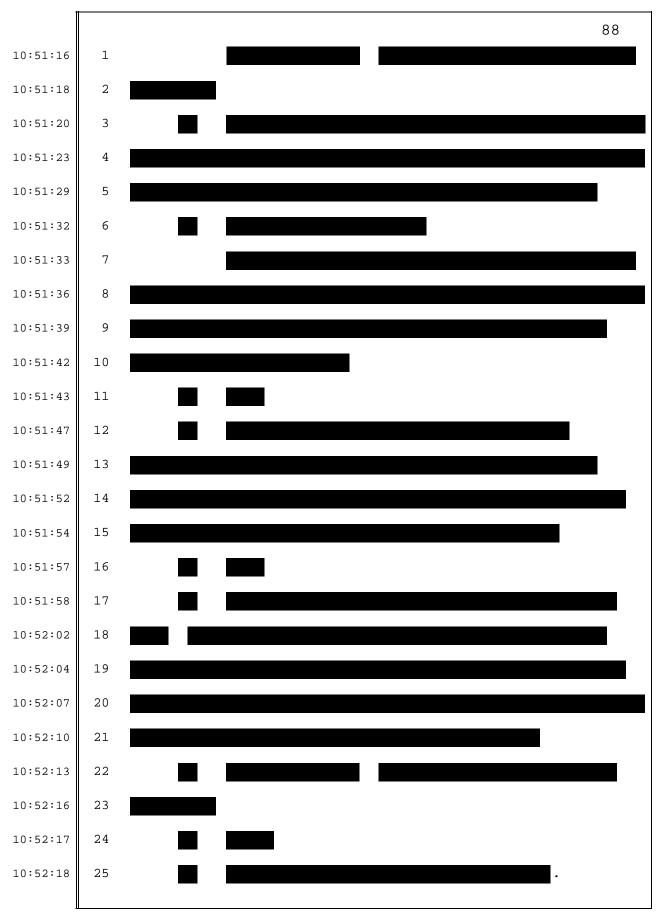




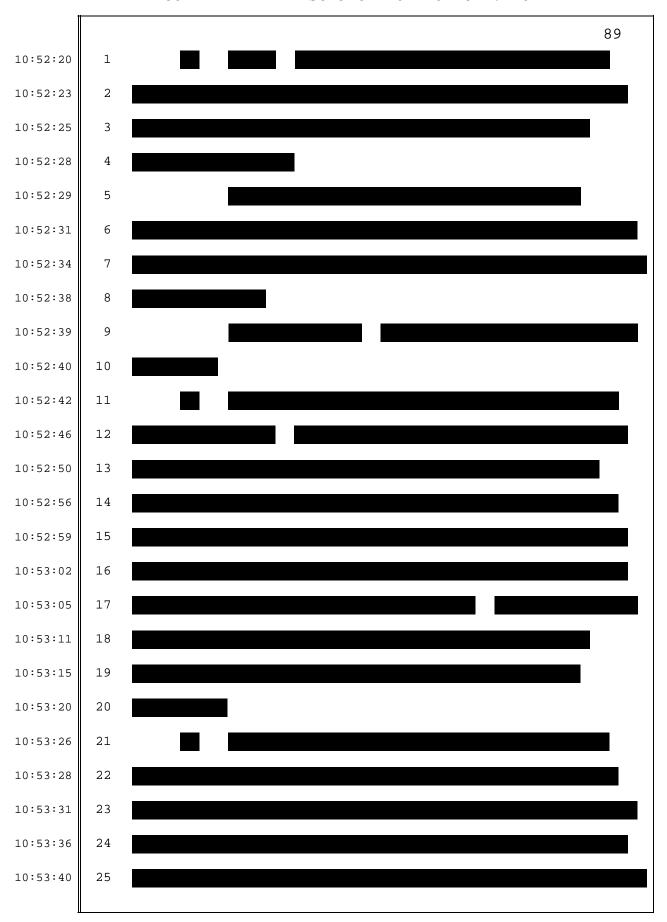
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10:48:50	1	question.
10:48:51	2	A. The filter the filter was selected so
10:48:59	3	that it met the design requirements that were in place
10:49:03	4	at the time that the FDA clearance occurred.
10:49:07	5	Q. Okay. But you will agree with me the
10:49:11	6	company needs to ensure that its product doesn't cause
10:49:14	7	airborne contamination.
10:49:16	8	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
10:49:17	9	question.
10:49:21	10	A. Again, the the design requirements, if
10:49:26	11	that's a specif if that's a specific design
10:49:29	12	requirement, then the valid the the product
10:49:33	13	would be need to be validated to confirm or
10:49:36	14	validate that specification. I'm not I'm not sure
10:49:40	15	that that's one of the actual design requirements.
10:49:42	16	Q. Okay. So when I ask you about safety
10:49:45	17	validation for the filter design decisions in terms of
10:49:49	18	what was required and what was done, that's not
10:49:52	19	something you can talk about today.
10:49:53	20	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
10:49:54	21	question, it misstates his testimony.
10:49:57	22	MR. BANKSTON: He can tell me if it does.
10:49:59	23	MR. BLACKWELL: Well he's spoken to it.
10:50:01	24	A. I'm sorry, would you repeat it again?
10:50:03	25	Q. Sure.
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10:50:03	1	With respect to the safety validation for
10:50:07	2	filter design, what requirements were there were
10:50:10	3	and what was actually done on the model 750, that's
10:50:13	4	not something you're prepared to talk about today.
10:50:15	5	MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
10:50:16	6	question.
10:50:17	7	A. Well I mean I again, I can tell you that
10:50:20	8	the there is a a control document, a design
10:50:26	9	requirement specification, and it's controlled in the
10:50:28	10	sense that it's like an ECO, that any requirement
10:50:32	11	that's on that document is approved and signed off and
10:50:35	12	it doesn't change without some sort of tracking
10:50:38	13	occurring, that all of those specifications were met
10:50:43	14	in in a or validated finally before the product
10:50:47	15	was put on the market.
10:50:48	16	
10:50:51	17	
10:50:54	18	
10:50:55	19	
10:50:59	20	
10:51:02	21	
10:51:05	22	
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10:53:56	7	
10:54:00	8	
10:54:01	9	Q. Okay. Now part of the reason that dictated
10:54:14	10	a choice of filter in the model 750 was an airflow
10:54:19	11	concern; correct?
10:54:21	12	A. Part of what, yes.
10:54:23	13	Q. In fact, it was a goal of the project of the
10:54:25	14	750 to create a device which delivered more air than
10:54:28	15	the previous device.
10:54:29	16	A. Yes.
10:54:29	17	Q. Okay. So the air-output specifications of
10:54:33	18	the unit changed and that in turn dictated some of the
10:54:37	19	choice for the filter.
10:54:38	20	A. One one of the many design considerations
10:54:42	21	that dictated that, yes.
10:54:44	22	Q. Okay. Before the 750 was ever released and
10:54:46	23	sold and used on a patient, what was done to ensure
10:54:49	24	that that change in air out output had no adverse
10:54:53	25	effect on airborne contamination issues?

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10:54:57	1	A. Well to my knowledge there were no tests
10:55:02	2	that looked at airborne particulate levels with the
10:55:05	3	new device before it went on the market.
10:55:07	4	Q. Okay. Now during the normal course of
10:55:25	5	business, the company will continuously re-evaluate
10:55:30	6	its design over the life of the unit; correct?
10:55:32	7	A. Depending on customer concerns and things of
10:55:39	8	that type, yes, we we re-evaluate products in a
10:55:45	9	post-market surveillance method, yes.
10:55:47	10	Q. And with respect to the Bair Hugger 500 and
10:55:52	11	700 series units, over the years there have been times
10:55:55	12	when the company, in terms of its filter design
10:55:57	13	decisions, has re-evaluated and re-explored that
10:56:02	14	issue; correct?
10:56:02	15	A. To my knowledge, the the reason
10:56:13	16	that filter filter design was re-evaluated had more
10:56:18	17	to do with the vendor's inability to provide us the
10:56:22	18	current filter media.
10:56:25	19	Q. Okay. And first I want to make sure that
10:56:30	20	I know you're you're kind of seeing where
10:56:32	21	I'm going, and and my my question was just:
10:56:35	22	There have been occasions over the years where the
10:56:37	23	filter issue has been re-explored or re-examined.
10:56:39	24	A. Yeah, occasionally, especially during the

10:56:44

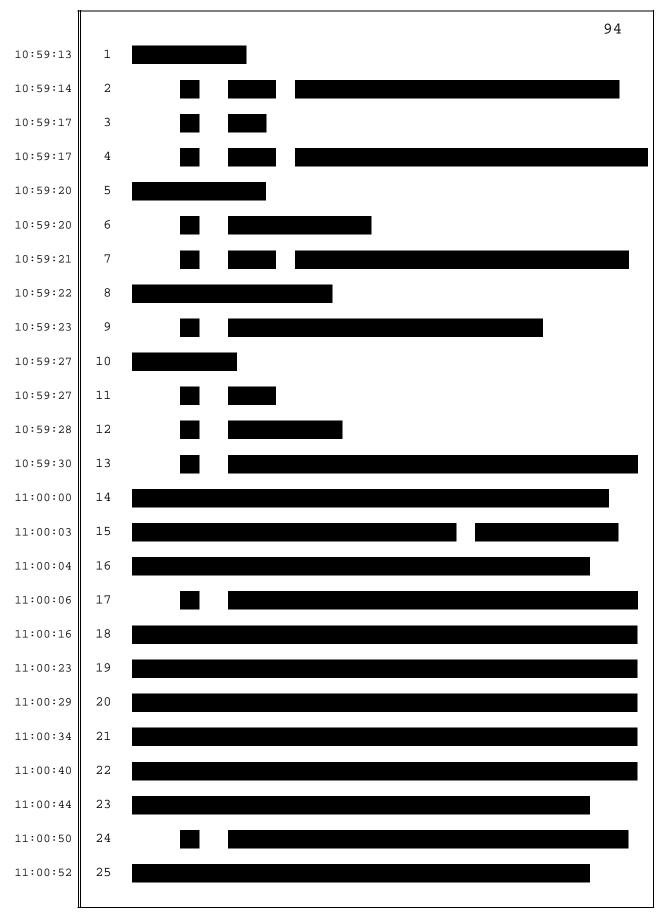
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design.

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10:56:44	1	Q. Correct. Okay. So one of
10:56:46	2	Let's talk about what some of those might
10:56:48	3	be. And I believe one of them you told me was that
10:56:51	4	there was some exploration and re-examination of the
10:56:53	5	filter issues when your supplier told you they could
10:56:58	6	no longer provide the filter they were providing to
10:56:58	7	you; correct?
10:56:59	8	A. Correct.
10:56:59	9	Q. Okay. Are you aware sitting here today of
10:57:02	10	other times when filter design decisions were explored
10:57:05	11	or re-evaluated by the company in any sort of special
10:57:08	12	project?
10:57:08	13	A. Well during the during the design phase
10:57:14	14	of the 750 several motor/blower combination designs
10:57:20	15	were evaluated which necessitated a different design
10:57:26	16	for the for a filter to just accommodate the size
10:57:30	17	of the whole unit.
10:57:31	18	Q. Okay. And I'm talking post clearance. When
10:57:34	19	we're talking about the products that are already on
10:57:37	20	sale for the market, do you know sitting here today
10:57:40	21	other times at which the filter issue was re-examined
10:57:42	22	or re-evaluated by the company?
10:57:44	23	A. Oh, there were there were some concerns
10:57:50	24	regarding the location of the louvers on the bottom of
10:57:54	25	the intake on the 750, for example, that were

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10:57:57	1	redesigned to minimize the likelihood that any liquids
10:58:03	2	that happened to be on the operating room floor
10:58:05	3	wouldn't be ingested, for example.
10:58:10	4	Q. And was that problem solved?
10:58:11	5	A. Yes.
10:58:12	6	Q. Okay. You have not had not had
10:58:17	7	reoccurrence of fluid coming into the unit?
10:58:19	8	A. No.
10:58:20	9	Q. Okay.
10:58:20	10	A. Not to my knowledge.
10:58:23	11	Q.
10:58:29	12	
10:58:30	13	
10:58:30	14	
10:58:33	15	
10:58:37	16	
10:58:37	17	
10:58:37	18	
10:58:40	19	
10:58:44	20	
10:58:53	21	
10:59:01	22	
10:59:01	23	
10:59:07	24	
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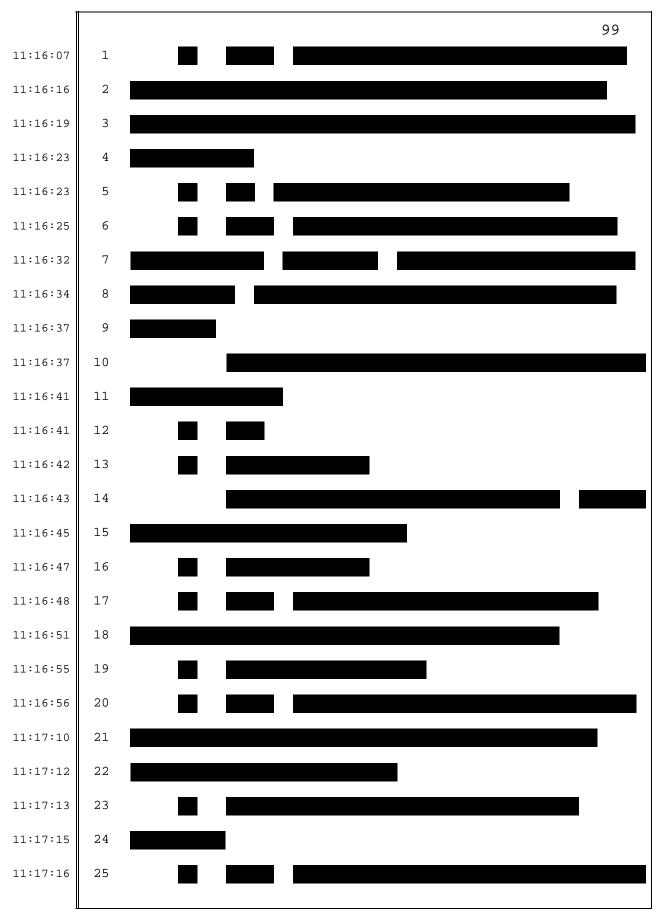


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11:00:56	1	A. We certainly did enormous amounts of
11:01:00	2	literature review at at the time to determine
11:01:07	3	whether there was some validity to Dr. Augustine's
11:01:09	4	assertions.
11:01:11	5	Q. You can appreciate, though, that wasn't
11:01:14	6	really the question, though, I was asking though;
	7	right?
11:01:16	8	MR. BLACKWELL: I object and move to strike
11:01:17	9	it as argumentative. If you have a question, put it
11:01:19	10	to him, but statements like these he does not respond
11:01:21	11	to.
11:01:21	12	Q. I'm just wondering if if my if my
11:01:24	13	if my question was clear. Did you understand
11:01:27	14	A. I thought I understood your question.
11:01:27	15	Q. Okay. Now my
11:01:27	16	MR. BLACKWELL: And he has answered the
11:01:29	17	question.
11:01:29	18	Q. The question I had is: Did the company do
11:01:31	19	any testing to determine whether that risk was a it
11:01:35	20	was something of concern?
11:01:36	21	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the question as
11:01:37	22	asked and answered.
11:01:38	23	A. The answer is yes.
11:01:40	24	Q. What testing was performed at that time?
11:01:42	25	A. There was testing done to look at

Î		96
11:01:48	1	particulate loads in laminar airflow operating rooms
11:01:53	2	to determine whether the Bair Hugger warming system
11:01:58	3	increased or decreased or had no effect on particulate
11:02:02	4	loads.
11:02:02	5	Q. Is this a reference to the work by Sessler,
11:02:07	6	Olmstead and Kuelpmann?
11:02:09	7	A. Yes.
	8	Q. Okay.
11:02:10	9	A. That's one example, yes.
11:02:11	10	Q. Okay. And I'd be right that that would be
11:02:13	11	sometime around the 2011 timeframe?
11:02:15	12	A. I think that was approximately when that
11:02:17	13	paper was published.
11:02:18	14	Q.
11:02:21	15	
11:02:26	16	
11:02:28	17	
11:02:33	18	
11:02:35	19	
11:02:37	20	
11:02:40	21	
11:02:42	22	
11:02:42	23	
11:02:44	24	
11:02:50	25	

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11:02:53	1	be allowed to pass through the filter and it be
11:02:55	2	dangerous.
11:02:56	3	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
11:02:57	4	question.
11:02:58	5	A. I'm not at at
11:03:07	6	At that time? I I don't think we had
11:03:09	7	we knew.
11:03:10	8	Q. Okay. Now the filtration efficiencies of
11:03:29	9	the filters that were used in Bair Hugger products,
11:03:32	10	some documentation was retained regarding their
11:03:34	11	efficiency; correct?
11:03:35	12	A. Well the the the designation of the
11:03:41	13	filter media type was certainly retained on the ECOs.
11:03:45	14	Q. Okay.
11:03:46	15	A. I'm not certain I've seen specifications
11:03:49	16	from Porous Media that indicate what the level of
11:03:54	17	efficiency was.
11:03:55	18	Q. Okay. So it would be fair to say that that
11:04:00	19	was not the kind of information filtration
11:04:04	20	efficiencies was not the kind of information that was
11:04:06	21	typically passed on to the customer.
11:04:09	22	A. That's correct.
11:04:10	23	MR. BANKSTON: Okay. Let's take a quick
11:04:20	24	break.
11:04:20	25	THE REPORTER: Off the record, please.

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11:14:37	1	(Recess taken.)
11:14:37	2	BY MR. BANKSTON:
11:14:45	3	Q. Mr. Van Duren, we've we've discussed
11:14:48	4	today during some of your testimony certain documents
11:14:50	5	that are kept at 3M that you've reviewed, including
11:14:54	6	ECOs or product manufacturing specifications that
11:14:58	7	you've looked at. Those items are part of your
11:15:01	8	preparation to talk about a filter today; correct?
11:15:03	9	A. They were.
11:15:04	10	Q. Okay. Is there any reason you didn't bring
11:15:06	11	any of those documents today?
11:15:08	12	A. I I don't ever bring documents to a
11:15:11	13	deposition.
11:15:11	14	Q.
11:15:18	15	
11:15:22	16	
11:15:26	17	
11:15:30	18	
11:15:34	19	
11:15:39	20	
11:15:47	21	
11:15:52	22	
11:15:55	23	
11:15:58	24	
11:16:00	25	



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11:17:23	1	
11:17:26	2	
11:17:28	3	
11:17:33	4	
11:17:36	5	
11:17:40	6	Q. Okay. It's true that it would have been
11:17:45	7	possible to implement a HEPA filter on the device and
11:17:48	8	maintain an acceptable level of airflow.
11:17:54	9	A. I I don't have any engineering data to
11:17:58	10	suggest that that's true. I haven't seen any
11:18:02	11	engineering test data that would suggest that that's
11:18:06	12	true.
11:18:06	13	Q. Okay. Now after acquisition by 3M, there
11:18:16	14	have been occasions in the preceding six, seven years
11:18:21	15	in which 3M employees have re-examined and re-
11:18:26	16	evaluated the filter on the Bair Huggers; correct?
11:18:27	17	A. I'm I'm not sure what you mean
11:18:35	18	specifically by that.
11:18:35	19	Q. Well I'm taking that, as part of your
11:18:37	20	preparation today, that you went and made yourself
11:18:40	21	familiar with the course of design decisions and
11:18:42	22	design validations for the filter on the Bair Hugger;
11:18:44	23	correct?
11:18:44	24	A. Yes.
11:18:45	25	Q. Okay. And that would have included design

			101
11:18:47	1	decisions	being made at 3M.
11:18:53	2	Α.	To my knowledge, filter decisions
11:18:58	3		I don't believe any filter change decisions
11:19:01	4	have been	made at 3M.
11:19:02	5	Q.	Okay. And just to reiterate an instruction
11:19:04	6	from earl:	ier, when I'm asking you questions, I'm
11:19:07	7	I'm not so	much concerned about your knowledge as the
11:19:10	8	company's	knowledge
11:19:10	9	A.	Right, I understand.
11:19:11	10	Q.	and what you're able to say from the
11:19:13	11	company's	perspective today.
11:19:14	12		And so what I want to know is: Has 3M
11:19:16	13	examined :	improving the filter on the Bair Hugger
11:19:20	14	units?	
11:19:27	15	A.	I do not believe so.
11:19:29	16	Q.	Okay. Do you know who Winston Tan is?
11:19:33	17	A.	Yes.
11:19:33	18	Q.	Okay. He's an engineer with 3M; isn't he?
11:19:35	19	A.	No.
11:19:36	20	Q.	How would you describe his title?
11:19:37	21	A.	Well he doesn't work at 3M.
11:19:39	22	Q.	Oh, excuse me. I'm sorry. Okay. So Mr.
11:19:41	23	Tan is no	longer with the company?
11:19:42	24	A.	Dr. Tan has not no longer with 3M.
11:19:45	25	Q.	Okay. Dr. Tan left quite recently then;

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11:19:48	1	correct?	
11:19:48	2	Α. Υ	es.
11:19:49	3	Q. O	kay. And Dr. Tan
11:19:51	4	W	as Dr. Tan an engineer, or how would you
11:19:52	5	describe hi	s position?
11:19:54	6	А. Н	e's a biomedical engineer.
11:19:56	7	Q. O	kay. So are you familiar with any work Dr.
11:19:59	8	Tan has don	e with respect to the filter?
11:20:00	9	A. I	believe he's I believe he's conducted
11:20:04	10	some work -	- outside work to evaluate the efficiency
11:20:10	11	of the filt	ers in the Bair Huggers.
11:20:11	12	Q. 0	kay. When you say he's done outside work,
11:20:14	13	what does t	hat mean?
11:20:15	14	А. Н	e hired a an outside firm that
11:20:18	15	specializes	in that sort of work to evaluate the
11:20:22	16	efficiency	of the filters.
11:20:23	17	Q. 0	kay. So that's something you reviewed
11:20:25	18	prior to th	e deposition today?
11:20:26	19	А. У	es.
11:20:27	20	Q. 0	kay. Do you know, then, from Dr. Tan's
11:20:33	21	work, do yo	u know what the filtration efficiency at .2
11:20:37	22	micron is f	or the Bair Hugger 700 series filter?
11:20:41	23	A. I	don't know specifically what the
11:20:43	24	efficiency	is. I do know that the filter meets MERV
11:20:47	25	14 standard	s.

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11:20:48	1	Q. Okay	y. Well you understand from Dr. Tan's
11:20:56	2	work that part	cicles as large as one, two, three
11:21:02	3	microns can go	through the Bair Hugger filter.
11:21:05	4	MR.	BLACKWELL: I object to form of the
11:21:07	5	question.	
11:21:08	6	A. I do	on't know that.
11:21:09	7	Q. Oka	y. Do you know who Universal Air is?
11:21:18	8	A. No.	
11:21:20	9	Q. Oka	y. Do you know anything about
11:21:23	10	And	so I take it by that token you know
11:21:25	11	nothing about	filter design explorations with
11:21:28	12	Universal Air	
11:21:31	13	A. Not	by that name.
11:21:32	14	Q. Oka	y. Are you familiar with anybody in
11:21:39	15	Kino	d of a preface: As we discussed before,
11:21:41	16	3M makes filte	ers; right?
11:21:43	17	A. It	loes.
11:21:43	18	Q. And	and so there are certain departments
11:21:46	19	within 3M when	re there are engineers who have
11:21:49	20	filtration exp	pertise; correct?
11:21:50	21	A. Yes	•
11:21:51	22	Q. Okay	y. Has the company, since acquisition,
11:21:56	23	ever used any	of the 3M filtration resources to
11:22:01	24	explore design	n solutions for the Bair Hugger?
11:22:06	25	A. I ar	n not aware of any filtration work done

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11:22:12	1	internally within 3M on the Bair Hugger.
11:22:14	2	Q. Okay. Are you familiar with with the
11:22:52	3	term "tooling cost?"
11:22:53	4	A. Yes.
11:22:55	5	Q. Okay. When making design decisions about
11:22:59	6	the filter, something that needs to be taken in
11:23:01	7	consideration when changes are made is that there will
11:23:03	8	be a tooling cost; correct?
11:23:04	9	A. Yes.
11:23:05	10	Q. Okay. Can you explain what a tooling cost
11:23:07	11	is.
11:23:08	12	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the question as
11:23:09	13	beyond the scope of the 30(b)(6), but you can answer
11:23:12	14	his question without binding 3M.
11:23:16	15	A. It's the it's the engineering cost that
11:23:19	16	is expended to build molds and fixtures and conduct
11:23:24	17	secondary operations on components before they're
11:23:27	18	assembled into a final system.
11:23:30	19	Q. Okay. Are you familiar with any time,
11:23:41	20	during the design decision process for filtration
11:23:45	21	decisions on the Bair Hugger, when any employees of
11:23:48	22	the company raised concerns that a reduction in
11:23:52	23	filtration efficiency could possibly have bad patient
11:23:56	24	outcomes?
11:24:01	25	A. Well sitting here today without looking at

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11:24:04	1	any documents, I'm not aware or I don't recall any
11:24:08	2	employees raising those concerns.
11:24:09	3	Q. Okay. With regard to making the decision to
11:24:38	4	use a MERV 14 filter in the Bair Hugger, that level of
11:24:42	5	filtration, did the company have an understanding
11:24:46	6	about whether MERV 14 would be sufficient to filter
11:24:50	7	out all bacteria that was in the air that was entering
11:24:54	8	the unit?
11:24:55	9	A. Well MERV 14 is the is is in a class
11:25:01	10	of air filters that are specified by ASHRAE as being
11:25:07	11	bacterial exclusion filters and are acceptable for use
11:25:11	12	in healthcare facilities.
11:25:15	13	Q. Were you
11:25:17	14	Did the company at any time ever explore
11:25:21	15	increasing to a MERV 15 filter?
11:25:25	16	A. I I don't know. I don't believe so, but
11:25:28	17	I don't know.
11:25:28	18	Q. Okay. When when Arizant was acquired by
11:25:56	19	3M, moving forward from that point, did 3M undertake
11:26:01	20	to do any independent re-evaluation of the safety
11:26:06	21	validation for the filters on Bair Hugger units?
11:26:11	22	A. Well it certainly reviewed all of the
11:26:14	23	evidence that we had amassed at that point.
11:26:20	24	Q. Okay.
11:26:21	25	A. Was that what you were asking?

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11:26:22	1	Q. Sure. I think that's kind of what I'm
11:26:24	2	getting at.
11:26:25	3	In other words, 3M had a body of documents,
11:26:30	4	literature that it reviewed when it acquired the
11:26:34	5	the company to help understand the device; correct?
11:26:37	6	A. And and before its acquisition as part of
11:26:40	7	its due diligence.
11:26:41	8	Q. Looked at those same kinds of things,
11:26:43	9	A. That's
11:26:44	10	Q documents and published literature, that
11:26:46	11	sort of thing.
11:26:46	12	A. Yes.
11:26:47	13	Q. Okay. But in terms of physical internal
11:26:49	14	testing, has 3M ever done anything in terms of of
11:26:53	15	testing of the filter to ensure that the right filter
11:26:57	16	was being used on the Bair Hugger?
11:26:58	17	A. Well I mean the right filter is being used
11:27:02	18	on the Bair Hugger; it meets the ASHRAE requirements
11:27:05	19	for bacterial exclusion efficiency. So we have we
11:27:14	20	have certainly done lots of testing internally, not
11:27:17	21	just on the filter but on the system in general.
11:27:19	22	Q. Okay. When you say you you have done
11:27:22	23	internal testing on the filter at 3M, what kind of
11:27:24	24	testing are you talking about?
11:27:26	25	A. Not not the filter, the system itself.

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11:27:28	1	Q. Oh, okay. Okay. So if we had to
11:27:34	2	summarize, I'm trying to to figure out what 3M is
11:27:37	3	relying on to conclude that the filter is appropriate
11:27:41	4	for the Bair Hugger, and I understand that there's an
11:27:43	5	ASHRAE standard, and I understand that there is some
11:27:46	6	literature out there, and possibly an examination of
11:27:49	7	3M internal documents, is there anything that I'm not
11:27:52	8	including in that list of things that they, 3M, has
11:27:55	9	done to examine the filter issue?
11:27:59	10	A. Well we again, we we are constantly
11:28:03	11	reviewing the clinical literature where comparisons
11:28:06	12	are made between the Bair Hugger warming units and
11:28:11	13	other other devices. I mean a recent paper
11:28:15	14	published by Kimberger and colleagues examined the
11:28:21	15	question of particulate bacterial contamination of
11:28:27	16	the surgical sterile field with both the model 750 and
11:28:33	17	also the Hot Dog warming unit with, by the way, the
11:28:37	18	M20 filter media and concluded that there was no
11:28:41	19	difference at all in the level of contamination in the
11:28:45	20	field between those two devices.
11:28:47	21	Q. Okay.
11:28:48	22	A. But we've also there are other
11:28:51	23	You know, we continue to collect clinical
11:28:54	24	papers from the field, not all of which we fund.
11:28:59	25	These are independent examinations of the risk the
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11:29:05	1	relative risk between one device and another.
11:29:07	2	Q. Okay. When making those filter decisions,
11:29:12	3	understanding the clinical literature as the company
11:29:16	4	does, the company today has an appreciation of the
11:29:21	5	importance of particulates discharged by a warming
11:29:24	6	unit.
11:29:24	7	MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
11:29:26	8	question.
11:29:27	9	A. Well we certainly we certainly appreciate
11:29:30	10	the perception of our customers with respect to the
11:29:34	11	their concerns about that.
11:29:37	12	Q. Okay. If the model 750 did not have a
11:29:43	13	filtration efficiency that adequately mitigated
11:29:47	14	particulates in the air coming out after filtration,
11:29:50	15	that would be a concern to the company; correct?
11:29:51	16	MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the question as an
11:29:53	17	improper hypothetical.
11:29:54	18	A. Well, what would be more
11:29:56	19	What would be concerning is if there was
11:29:58	20	a a a risk of surgical-site contamination,
11:30:03	21	bacterial contam contamination.
11:30:04	22	Q. Okay. So if if the 750 did not have a
11:30:11	23	filtration efficiency that ensured particulates were
11:30:14	24	not being ejected from the unit, does the company have
11:30:18	25	a position about whether that result, the increased

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11:30:22	1	particulates into the air of the operating room,
11:30:24	2	increases, decreases, or doesn't do anything to the
11:30:26	3	risk of surgical-site infection?
11:30:28	4	MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
11:30:29	5	question, I object as beyond the scope of the 30(b)(6)
11:30:32	6	deposition notice, and I object as an improper
11:30:35	7	hypothetical.
11:30:39	8	A. I'm sorry, would you repeat the question?
11:30:41	9	I'm sorry.
11:30:41	10	Q. I'll give it my best shot.
11:30:43	11	A. Okay.
11:30:45	12	Q. If the 750 does not have adequate filtration
11:30:50	13	to prevent the ejection of particulates into the
11:30:52	14	operating room theater, does the company have a
11:30:55	15	position on whether that result would increase,
11:30:57	16	decrease, or do nothing to the risk of surgical-site
11:31:01	17	infection?
11:31:01	18	MR. BLACKWELL: I object as beyond the scope
11:31:03	19	of the Rule 30(b)(6) notice, I object as an improper
11:31:06	20	hypothetical, and I object as to the form of the
11:31:09	21	question. This is not one of the deposition topics
11:31:11	22	for which this witness was was designated.
11:31:15	23	Q. Let me
11:31:16	24	Before you answer, because there's an
11:31:17	25	objection I need to deal with here, when you when

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11:31:20	1	you when you prepared for this deposition, one of
11:31:22	2	the topics that you prepared for was decisions
11:31:25	3	relating to the filter design, filter mediums, and
11:31:28	4	filter efficiency; correct?
11:31:29	5	A. Yes.
11:31:30	6	Q. Part of the decision-making process on
11:31:34	7	filter designs, filter medias, concerned the ability
11:31:40	8	to filter airborne particulates; correct?
11:31:43	9	A. Yes.
11:31:43	10	Q. So when filter designs were being made,
11:31:47	11	those decisions made by the company had to be made
11:31:50	12	with an understanding of the clinical significance of
11:31:54	13	airborne particulates, such that that might exist;
11:31:57	14	correct?
11:31:57	15	A. Well, during the design phase?
11:32:02	16	Q. Sure.
11:32:02	17	A. Again, I think we the
11:32:07	18	The design specifications relied upon the
11:32:10	19	clinical evidence that existed at the time, which
11:32:14	20	suggests that there wasn't any increased risk from
11:32:17	21	using the level of filtration that existed all the way
11:32:21	22	from the beginning of the company.
11:32:22	23	Q. Okay. Today, from where the company sits
11:32:27	24	with the knowledge it has today, the company
11:32:32	25	understands when making filter decisions that it is

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11:32:33	1	undesirable to have particulates over the surgical
11:32:36	2	site.
11:32:36	3	A. Well it's it's completely impossible to
11:32:39	4	prevent particulates over the surgical site whether or
11:32:44	5	not a forced-air warming unit is in place. But our
11:32:47	6	our reliance is on the ASHRAE specification for a MERV
11:32:52	7	14, which is designated as a filtration efficiency
11:32:57	8	adequate to prevent bacterial contamination.
11:33:00	9	Q. Okay. The company, all things being equal,
11:33:04	10	would like to take every reasonable step to mitigate
11:33:08	11	as much as possible the protect the emission of
11:33:11	12	particulates from the Bair Hugger.
11:33:13	13	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the question as
11:33:15	14	asked and and answered, but also beyond the scope
11:33:18	15	of the Rule 30(b)(6) notice.
11:33:20	16	A. I believe the answer to that question is
11:33:22	17	that we recognize that the ASHRAE standard for bac
11:33:26	18	bacterial elimination is met by the requirements or
11:33:32	19	the the MERV 14 specification.
11:33:35	20	Q. Okay. In other words, the reason that you
11:33:37	21	would want to follow this specification or meet this
11:33:40	22	ASHRAE standard is because you would want to take
11:33:44	23	every reasonable step to adequately mitigate the
11:33:47	24	the ejection of particulates from the unit.
11:33:53	25	A. Well I
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11:33:54	1	That's one reason that we would select the
11:33:56	2	filter media that we had selected, yes.
11:33:58	3	Q. Okay.
11:34:05	4	MR. BANKSTON: All right. Let's take a
11:34:07	5	little break because I think we're done with those.
11:34:09	6	THE REPORTER: Off the record, please.
12:32:18	7	(Recess taken.)
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12:32:18	1	AFTERNOON SESSION
12:32:20	2	BY MR. ASSAAD:
12:32:32	3	Q. Mr. Van Duren, again my name is Gabriel
12:32:35	4	Assaad and we've met numerous times
12:32:36	5	A. Yes.
12:32:36	6	Q and been through numerous depositions
12:32:40	7	together. I'm going to cover topics number five, six
12:32:43	8	and seven regarding the 30(b)(6) deposition notice
12:32:47	9	that you said you reviewed previously. And just to go
12:32:50	10	over the topics, number five states justification for
12:32:53	11	design changes between Bair Hugger model 700 series
12:32:56	12	and 500 series products allegedly used in plaintiffs'
12:32:59	13	surgeries at issue in this litigation. Did I read
12:33:02	14	that correctly?
12:33:03	15	A. Yes.
12:33:03	16	Q. Are you prepared to testify on behalf of 3M
12:33:07	17	regarding that subject matter number five?
12:33:08	18	A. Yes.
12:33:09	19	Q. Okay. Number six states any internal
12:33:12	20	testing performed by defendants to evaluate the
12:33:15	21	potential for the Bair Hugger patient warming system,
12:33:17	22	or any component thereof, to disrupt the sterile
12:33:20	23	surgical field, disperse airborne particles and/or
12:33:25	24	pathogens, harbor bacteria inside the device, and/or
12:33:29	25	cause surgical-site infections. Did I read that

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12:33:31	1	correctly?
12:33:32	2	A. Yes.
12:33:32	3	Q. Are you prepared to testify regarding that
12:33:33	4	subject matter today on behalf of 3M?
12:33:36	5	A. Yes.
12:33:36	6	Q. Topic number seven states defendants'
12:33:39	7	knowledge and analysis of third-party testing
12:33:41	8	regarding the potential of the Bair Hugger patient
12:33:44	9	warming system, or any component thereof, to disrupt
12:33:47	10	the sterile surgical field, disperse airborne
12:33:51	11	particles and/or pathogens, harbor bacteria inside the
	12	device, and/or cause surgical-site infect
12:33:53	13	infection. Did I read that correctly?
12:33:54	14	A. Yes.
12:33:54	15	Q. Are you prepared to testify on behalf of 3M
12:33:58	16	regarding subject area number seven today?
12:34:00	17	A. Yes.
12:34:01	18	Q. With respect to those three subject areas,
12:34:02	19	what did you do to prepare for your corporate-
12:34:06	20	designation deposition today?
12:34:08	21	MR. BLACKWELL: I will object as asked
12:34:10	22	and and answered, but go ahead.
12:34:13	23	A. I reviewed testimony, I reviewed internal
12:34:17	24	documents, e-mails, clinical literature, scientific
12:34:23	25	literature, internal testing documents.

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12:34:28	1	Q. And do you feel, based on your preparation
12:34:33	2	for today's deposition regarding those subject areas,
12:34:37	3	that you're you're the most qualified to testify
12:34:39	4	regarding those three subject areas?
12:34:41	5	A. I believe so.
12:34:43	6	Q. And you said the deposition testimony you've
12:34:45	7	read was Reed and McGovern; is that correct?
12:34:48	8	A. I I'm sorry?
12:34:48	9	Q. Reed and McGovern were the only two
12:34:53	10	deposition transcripts you read in preparation of
12:34:57	11	today's deposition?
12:34:57	12	A. Yes.
12:34:57	13	Q. Okay. Any other deposition testimony that
12:34:58	14	you've read?
12:34:59	15	A. I've read many depositions prior to this
12:35:00	16	date, but not in preparation for this deposition.
12:35:02	17	Q. Now with respect to the internal documents
12:35:16	18	and e-mails, do you feel that you're prepared today to
12:35:26	19	refer to them specifically in the answering of these
12:35:29	20	questions?
12:35:29	21	MR. BLACKWELL: I'll object to form of the
12:35:30	22	question.
12:35:33	23	A. If you present them to me, I will ans
12:35:35	24	yeah, I will respond to the questions, yes.
12:35:36	25	Q. Well it's very hard for me to present them

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12:35:39	1	to you since I don't know what you reviewed. So are
12:35:42	2	you prepared to specifically identify the the
12:35:44	3	documents that you are relying upon in answering these
12:35:48	4	questions today?
12:35:48	5	A. No.
12:35:48	6	MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
12:35:49	7	question.
12:35:50	8	Q. You mentioned previously that you don't
12:35:54	9	bring deposi you don't bring documents to
12:35:57	10	depositions. Do you recall that testimony?
12:35:58	11	A. I do.
12:35:58	12	Q. Why don't you bring documents to
12:36:01	13	depositions?
12:36:01	14	MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the question as
12:36:02	15	beyond the scope of the 30(b)(6) notice.
12:36:08	16	A. It's just unnecessary to
12:36:09	17	You don't bring loose change to combat.
12:36:12	18	Q. Do you think those documents would help you
12:36:15	19	answer these questions and would be able when you
12:36:17	20	so you had the opportunity to refer to them in
12:36:18	21	answering the questions today on behalf of 3M?
12:36:21	22	MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the question as
12:36:22	23	calling for speculation.
12:36:23	24	A. They might, but I have no idea what
12:36:26	25	documents you're going to ask me questions about.

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12:36:28	1	Q. I understand that. But you referred
12:36:29	2	You reviewed many documents in preparation
12:36:31	3	of the subject matter today; correct?
12:36:34	4	A. I did.
12:36:35	5	Q. And you used those documents to prepare you
12:36:37	6	to help answer the questions that you may be rec
12:36:38	7	that we may be asking today in this deposition;
12:36:41	8	correct?
12:36:41	9	A. Yes.
12:36:41	10	Q. And I think you referred to many documents
12:36:44	11	that you reviewed in answering questions earlier;
12:36:47	12	correct?
12:36:47	13	A. Yes.
12:36:47	14	Q. And many of the times you said "I don't
12:36:50	15	remember. I don't recall the document." Do you
12:36:52	16	remember that testimony?
12:36:52	17	A. Yes.
12:36:53	18	Q. Do you believe if you had those documents
12:36:54	19	today, that you could refer to them and answer these
12:36:57	20	questions more specifically and more accurately?
12:36:59	21	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
12:37:00	22	question.
12:37:00	23	A. It's it's possible.
12:37:02	24	Q. You don't think, if you had documents in
12:37:04	25	front of you that you reviewed, that you might not be

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12:37:07	1	able to refer to them and answer questions more
12:37:10	2	accurately?
12:37:10	3	MR. BLACKWELL: Object as asked and
12:37:10	4	answered.
12:37:10	5	A. I've reviewed thousands of documents.
12:37:13	6	There's simply no way I could bring all of those or
12:37:16	7	anticipate which ones in particular you would ask
12:37:18	8	questions about.
12:37:18	9	Q. Well you know the subject matters here;
12:37:20	10	correct?
12:37:20	11	A. Yes.
12:37:21	12	Q. And one of them is justification for dine
12:37:24	13	design changes between the Bair Hugger models;
12:37:26	14	correct?
12:37:26	15	A. Yes.
12:37:26	16	Q. One is internal testing; correct?
12:37:29	17	A. Yes.
12:37:30	18	Q. And one is third-party testing; correct?
12:37:34	19	A. Yes.
12:37:34	20	Q. So you kind of had an idea of the questions
12:37:36	21	we'll be asking you about today; correct?
12:37:37	22	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the question
12:37:38	23	form of the question as calling for speculation.
12:37:40	24	A. I have a
12:37:41	25	I understand the general subject of the

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12:37:42	1	questions you're going to be asking.
12:37:47	2	Q. Now my understanding with respect to the 500
12:37:50	3	and 700 series models, there is let's start with
12:37:53	4	the 500 series is the 500, the 500 OR, the 502 and
12:37:58	5	the 505; is that correct?
12:37:59	6	A. Yes.
12:37:59	7	Q. And with the seven series 700 series it's
12:38:02	8	the 750 and the 775; correct?
12:38:04	9	A. Yes.
12:38:04	10	Q. Okay. Are there any other models that I
12:38:08	11	have not mentioned with respect to the 500 series and
12:38:10	12	the 700 series?
12:38:12	13	A. Well there are European versions of those
12:38:14	14	models.
12:38:14	15	Q. There's the 500E. You are correct. Is that
12:38:19	16	correct?
12:38:19	17	A. Uh-huh.
12:38:20	18	Q. Is that a yes?
12:38:21	19	A. Yes, that's a yes.
12:38:22	20	Q. And is there a 775 or 750E?
12:38:24	21	A. No.
12:38:25	22	Q. Okay.
12:38:27	23	A. But there is a 505E as well.
12:38:31	24	Q. Okay. There's a 500E and a 505E?
12:38:34	25	A. Yes.

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12:38:35	1	Q. Now is the progression, just so we stay in
12:38:46	2	order, you know, with respect to design changes, was
12:38:48	3	it the 500, the 500 OR, the 502, then the 505?
12:38:53	4	A. I believe that's the correct order.
12:38:54	5	Q. Okay. Now before we talk discuss about
12:39:02	6	the design changes, I'm going to start off with the
12:39:04	7	500, to get the specifications for the 500. Is that
12:39:07	8	fair? Is that a good place to start?
12:39:09	9	A. Yes.
12:39:09	10	Q. Okay. With respect to the 500, describe the
12:39:14	11	500 model with respect to its specs.
12:39:18	12	MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
12:39:19	13	question.
12:39:20	14	A. Well its exact specifications I'm not
12:39:24	15	certain of, but the it was the it was one of the
12:39:26	16	first smaller warming units that Augustine Medical
12:39:33	17	devised to enter the operating room, so its operating
12:39:38	18	temperature its highest operating temperature was
12:39:41	19	reduced from approximately 46 Celsius to 43 Celsius.
12:39:46	20	Q. Was the 500
12:39:48	21	Was the model 500 the first device that was
12:39:54	22	cleared to be used in the operating room?
12:39:55	23	A. No.
12:39:56	24	Q. What was the first device?
12:39:57	25	A. Model 250 and the model 275 and model 275E.
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12:40:10	1	Q.	Just for a little bit of background, was			
12:40:15	2	the maximum temperature for the 250 and the 275E 43				
12:40:19	3	degrees C	degrees Celsius?			
12:40:20	4		MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the question as			
12:40:21	5	beyond the	e scope of this 30(b)(6) notice.			
12:40:23	6	Α.	Yes, it was.			
12:40:24	7	Q.	And what was the airflow for the model 500?			
12:40:31	8	Α.	I don't know specifically what the airflow			
12:40:33	9	is.				
12:40:33	10	Q.	Was it around 30 cfm?			
12:40:36	11		MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the			
12:40:37	12	question,	asked and answered.			
12:40:37	13	Α.	I suspect it's approximately that value.			
12:40:44	14	Q.	Do you recall the weight of the model 500?			
12:40:50	15	Α.	The			
12:40:51	16	Q.	The weight.			
12:40:51	17	Α.	No, I do not.			
12:40:52	18	Q.	Would it be around 40 to 50 pounds?			
12:40:55	19	Α.	I don't recall. But it's on wheels. It's			
12:40:57	20	not reall	y intended to be picked up. It's on wheels.			
12:41:00	21	Q.	So would you agree with me that it was a			
12:41:03	22	heavier d	evice than the 505?			
12:41:05	23	A.	Much heavier.			
12:41:07	24	Q.	Did all the 500 series use the same blanket?			
12:41:20	25	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the				

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12:41:21	1	question as beyond the scope of this 30(b)(6) notice.			
12:41:25	2	A. All of the all of the blankets would			
12:41:27	3	attach to all of any of the model or the 500			
12:41:31	4	series warming units.			
12:41:32	5	Q. And the 700 series?			
12:41:34	6	MR. BLACKWELL: Same objection, beyond the			
12:41:36	7	scope of the 30(b)(6) notice.			
12:41:37	8	A. Yes.			
12:41:41	9	Q. So I take it the next model after the 500			
12:41:49	10	was the 500 OR; correct?			
12:41:50	11	A. Yes.			
12:41:51	12	Q. What was the design change between the 500			
12:41:54	13	and the 500 OR?			
12:41:55	14	A. I believe that had roughly the same			
12:42:04	15	operating specifications, but it was a different			
12:42:06	16	physical layout of the warming unit.			
12:42:10	17	Q. You mentioned "OR" was for Operating Room;			
12:42:14	18	correct?			
12:42:14	19	A. Yes.			
12:42:15	20	Q. Okay. Why why did you			
12:42:17	21	What was the justification between the 500			
12:42:20	22	to the 500 OR with respect to design changes to add			
12:42:23	23	that OR designation?			
12:42:27	24	A. Physical changes were made to the industrial			
12:42:31	25	design of the device, but the operating specifications			

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12:42:34	1	were essentially the same for all of the 500 series
12:42:38	2	warming units.
12:42:41	3	Q. So just so I understand, are you is 3M
12:42:44	4	saying that the the specifi specification with
12:42:50	5	respect to air output and temperature are the same
12:42:52	6	between all the 500 series?
12:42:53	7	A. They're not identical, but they're roughly
12:42:56	8	equivalent
12:42:57	9	Q. Okay.
12:42:57	10	A or substantially equivalent.
12:42:59	11	Q. What what was the physical changes
12:43:00	12	between the 500 and the 500 OR?
12:43:03	13	A. The size is different, the motor is a
12:43:11	14	different motor/blower combination, the controller is
12:43:17	15	a different controller, the electronic controller is
12:43:21	16	made by a different company, I believe the heater is a
12:43:23	17	different heater. So a lot of the internal components
12:43:28	18	changed, a lot of the industrial design changed.
12:43:35	19	Q. Okay. By giving the OR designation to that
12:43:42	20	500 model, 3M is not saying that the 500 the plain
12:43:47	21	500 model was not supposed to be used in the OR;
12:43:50	22	correct?
12:43:50	23	MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
12:43:51	24	question.
12:43:51	25	A. That's correct.

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12:43:52	1	Q. Okay. So the justification for the design
12:44:11	2	changes between the 500 and the 500 OR was basically
12:44:14	3	to make the device more compact.
12:44:19	4	A. That was one of the design goals.
12:44:23	5	Q. And what was the other goal?
12:44:24	6	A. To change the industrial design, make it
12:44:28	7	more modern, to give it some added ability to move.
12:44:35	8	It had a it had a movable handle on it that allowed
12:44:39	9	people to move it easier.
12:44:46	10	Q. The next 500 series that came was the 502;
12:44:52	11	correct?
12:44:52	12	A. I believe that's correct, yes.
12:44:53	13	Q. What's the difference between the 502 and
12:44:56	14	the 500 OR?
12:44:57	15	A. Again, there were some component changes,
12:45:00	16	internal component changes, industrial design changes.
12:45:05	17	Q. Did it have pretty much the same specs with
12:45:08	18	respect to temperature and output?
12:45:09	19	A. The same specifications with respect to
12:45:15	20	temperature. I believe the airflow was different.
12:45:17	21	Q. And what was the difference in airflow?
12:45:19	22	A. I believe it was greater in the 500. I'm
12:45:23	23	not certain.
12:45:24	24	Q. Okay. Was the 502 ever placed into market?
12:45:44	25	A. I'm not sure what you mean.

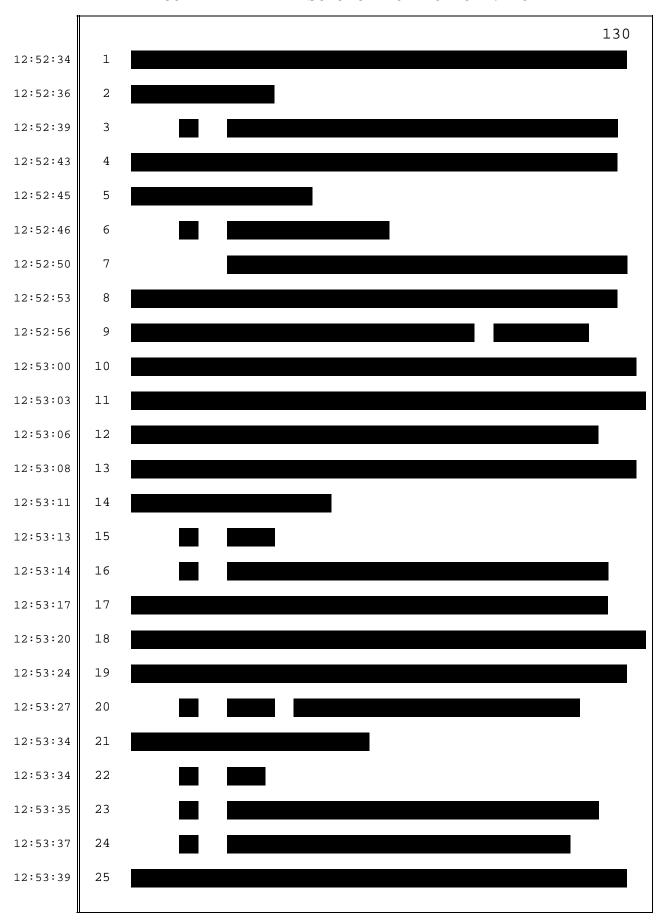
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12:45:46	1	Q. Well was it ever placed or in in
12:45:49	2	hospitals or healthcare providers? Like was it ever
12:45:51	3	marketed, was it ever commercialized?
12:45:53	4	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the question as
12:45:54	5	beyond the scope of the 30(b)(6) notice.
12:45:56	6	Q. Well I just want to know if I need to ask
12:46:00	7	any more questions. If it just was a model number
12:46:02	8	then that they never marketed, I'm just trying to get
12:46:05	9	this straight.
12:46:05	10	A. It was placed in healthcare facilities.
12:46:07	11	Q. Okay. What was the justification with the
12:46:16	12	502 to have less airflow than the 500?
12:46:20	13	A. The performance of the warming system within
12:46:29	14	a given range is roughly the same regardless of what
12:46:33	15	the airflow is in when it's unrestrained. So once
12:46:39	16	a blanket is attached to a warming unit, the airflow
12:46:43	17	is substantially reduced, and within relatively large
12:46:50	18	ranges the overall performance is not substantially
12:46:55	19	affected.
12:46:58	20	Q. So if I understand you correctly, when
12:47:00	21	when the blanket is is put on, the airflow is
12:47:03	22	substantially reduced and therefore the the
12:47:07	23	differences in the minor differences in airflow
12:47:11	24	between the 500 and the 502 is insignificant.
12:47:15	25	A. The that's

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12:47:19	1	That's roughly correct, yes.
12:47:21	2	Q. So my statement's correct?
12:47:22	3	A. I'm sorry?
12:47:23	4	Q. My statement is correct?
12:47:24	5	A. It is.
12:47:25	6	Q. Okay. When you used the term
12:47:41	7	"substantially reduced," what do you mean by
12:47:43	8	"substantially reduced?"
12:47:45	9	A. Maybe re reduced from an airflow in free
12:47:53	10	air, reduced to a value that's, say, a third of that
12:47:58	11	value, whatever it is. And it depends on the blanket
12:48:05	12	type; different blankets reduce airflow by different
12:48:08	13	amounts.
12:48:08	14	Q. And that that depends on the back-
12:48:11	15	pressure.
12:48:11	16	A. Yeah. The resistance of the blanket,
12:48:14	17	correct.
12:48:15	18	Q. The 505 was was the next and final model
12:48:40	19	in this in the 500 series; correct?
12:48:42	20	A. That's right.
12:48:43	21	Q. Okay. And what was the design changes
12:48:45	22	between the 500 505 and the 502?
12:48:48	23	A. They were substantial. The the entire
12:48:52	24	system was redesigned to make it possible to mount it
12:48:58	25	on an IV pole. It didn't have wheels. The control

Î		127
12:49:03	1	system I believe is was a entirely new control
12:49:07	2	scheme. Heater was different, motor is different.
12:49:12	3	Everything was made to make it lighter, smaller,
12:49:15	4	quieter.
12:49:19	5	Q. In what year did the 505 come out?
12:49:24	6	A. 1996 I believe is the year it came out.
12:49:30	7	Q. And with respect to the specifications of
12:49:37	8	heat output and and airflow, were they
12:49:40	9	substantially similar to the 502?
12:49:43	10	A. They were substantially equivalent to that
12:49:46	11	value.
12:49:47	12	Q. Okay. And would it be fair that the on
12:49:51	13	the specifications for the 505, the airflow was 30
12:49:56	14	cfm?
12:49:56	15	A. It's somewhere in that range in free air,
12:49:59	16	yes.
12:49:59	17	Q. When you say "free air," that's when it's
12:50:01	18	not attached to a blanket; correct?
12:50:03	19	A. Anything. Correct.
12:50:04	20	Q. Okay. Well besides a blanket, is there
12:50:08	21	anything else it could be attached to?
12:50:09	22	A. Temperature test kit.
12:50:10	23	Q. Okay.
12:50:11	24	A. We have we have phantoms that can be
12:50:13	25	placed in the at the end of the hose to do

		128
12:50:16	1	calibration work.
12:50:17	2	Q. Well besides calibration work, I mean the
12:50:21	3	the only other the thing that it would be attached
12:50:23	4	to would be another to a blanket; correct?
12:50:25	5	A. Or a gown, yes.
12:50:27	6	Q. And was the temperature the maximum
12:50:34	7	temperature also 43 degrees Celsius?
12:50:36	8	A. Yes.
12:50:36	9	Q. And with respect to and this is going to
12:50:39	10	lead up to my 700 series questions but with respect
12:50:41	11	to the temperature measurement, the temperature
12:50:44	12	measurement was done at the output of the actual
12:50:52	13	casing of the 500 series; correct?
12:50:55	14	A. The temperature was measured internally to
12:50:58	15	the warming system, correct.
12:50:59	16	Q. And that was after the heating coil.
12:51:01	17	A. Yes.
12:51:02	18	Q. Okay. Right before the air was exhausted
12:51:05	19	into the hose.
12:51:06	20	A. Yes.
12:51:07	21	Q. And just to speed up things, one of the
12:51:12	22	design changes from the 500 series to the 700 series
12:51:15	23	is that temperature measurement in the 700 series was
12:51:18	24	taken at the end of the hose before it went into the
12:51:20	25	blanket; correct?
I		

		129
12:51:21	1	A. That is correct.
12:51:22	2	Q. There was a thermocouple entered placed
12:51:25	3	at the end of the hose.
12:51:26	4	A. It's not a thermocouple. It's a
12:51:29	5	semiconductor temperature sensor, two of them
12:51:31	6	actually.
12:51:32	7	Q. And that was one of the major design changes
12:51:42	8	between the 700 series and the 500 series; correct?
12:51:44	9	A. One of.
12:51:45	10	Q. Yeah, one of. I didn't say the only one,
12:51:48	11	but one of.
12:51:49	12	A. Yeah. No. One of.
12:51:50	13	Q. What other design changes are there between
12:51:52	14	the 500 series and the 700 series?
12:51:54	15	A. There are a number of them. One of the
12:51:57	16	major changes that we made was in the con in the
12:52:02	17	control scheme. We went from a a single-element
12:52:06	18	heater in the 500 series to a three-element heater in
12:52:11	19	the 700 series, and that was done primarily to limit
12:52:16	20	the amount of loading line loading that we got so
12:52:20	21	that it you could prevent the lights from
12:52:23	22	flickering in the operating room.
12:52:25	23	
12:52:28	24	
12:52:31	25	



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12:53:41	1	
12:53:43	2	
12:53:52	3	
12:53:54	4	
12:53:57	5	
12:53:59	6	
12:54:03	7	Q. Any other major changes? Or major or minor.
12:54:08	8	A. Well the the motor was changed from a
12:54:14	9	standard induction motor to a to an electrically
12:54:18	10	commutated motor which allowed us to control its speed
12:54:21	11	more precisely. Also, it made it possible to make
12:54:28	12	models for different main voltages in Europe and
12:54:32	13	elsewhere without having to change the motor for
12:54:36	14	different voltages and line frequencies. The heater
12:54:40	15	obviously was changed, it's a three-element, one-
12:54:43	16	kilowatt heater as opposed to a single-element heater,
12:54:47	17	but the the overall total power displacement of the
12:54:51	18	heater is about a kilowatt.
12:54:53	19	Q. What about with airflow, any changes in the
12:54:56	20	airflow?
12:54:57	21	A. Yeah. The airflow was increased somewhat
12:54:59	22	substantially.
12:55:00	23	Q. What was the justification for increasing
12:55:02	24	the airflow?
12:55:03	25	A. Better performance, better heat-transfer

Î			132		
12:55:07	1	performance.			
12:55:09	2	Q. You said "better heat-transfer perfor	mance."		
12:55:11	3	What do you mean by that?			
12:55:12	4	A. That the amount of heat transferred t	A. That the amount of heat transferred to the		
12:55:14	5	patient would be greater with the model 700 ser	ies.		
12:55:21	6	Q. Now to avoid many questions, is the c	nly		
12:55:28	7	difference between the 750 and the 775 is that	the 775		
12:55:33	8	has a variable motor, so it has two speeds?			
12:55:38	9	A. That that's the only significant o	hange		
12:55:40	10	between the two.			
12:55:41	11	Q. Okay. The 775 could run at 30 cfm or	48		
12:55:47	12	cfm; correct?			
12:55:47	13	A. Yes.			
12:55:48	14	Q. 750 only runs at 48 cfm; correct?			
12:55:51	15	A. In free air, right. No resistance.			
12:55:53	16	Q. So let's assume when I'm when I'm	ticking		
12:55:56	17	the specs off we're talking free air; correct?			
12:55:58	18	A. Yes.			
12:55:58	19	Q. Because depending on the blanket, for			
12:56:00	20	example like a 522, the cfm is about 42 to 45;			
12:56:05	21	correct?			
12:56:05	22	A. I I believe it's in that range.			
12:56:07	23	Q. Okay. And that's because of the resi	stance		
12:56:10	24	of the blanket; correct?			
12:56:11	25	A. Yes.			

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1	Q. Okay. Did did increasing the airflow
2	have any advantage with respect to the resistance?
3	Withdraw the question.
4	Before we get there, you said you could
5	control the motor more accurately in the 750 because
6	of the controls and the motor type that was used;
7	correct?
8	A. Yes.
9	Q. Is the is the motor a single-speed motor
10	or is it a variable motor that could increase based on
11	the resistance of the blanket?
12	A. Well the motor itself is a variable-speed
13	motor, but it's operated at a single, fixed speed by
14	the controller. It doesn't change its speed.
15	Q. Okay. So whether or not
16	It doesn't take into account the resistance
17	based on the the end of the ho what's at the end
18	of the hose.
19	A. The controller tries to maintain the motor
20	speed regardless of the external resistance presented
21	to it.
22	Q. Okay.
23	A. So that's another advantage, that the
24	the the 700 series was able to detect, if the motor
25	stopped operating for any reason, so if if the
	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

		134
12:57:16	1	motor seized, for example, during operation, the
12:57:20	2	controller would shut the heater down and and give
12:57:22	3	an alarm condition. So that's something that we
12:57:24	4	couldn't have done in the model 500 series because
12:57:28	5	those that technology hadn't been developed at that
12:57:31	6	point.
12:57:35	7	Q. You said the higher air output of the 700
12:57:41	8	series increased performance and heat transfer, and
12:57:45	9	that's one of the justifications for the design
12:57:47	10	change; correct?
12:57:48	11	A. Yes.
12:57:48	12	Q. Okay. What what
12:57:52	13	How did it increase heat transfer?
12:57:55	14	A. So in a
12:57:58	15	For forced-air warming, there are two things
12:58:01	16	that really affect heat transfer into the patient:
12:58:06	17	one is the airflow that is coming from the blanket;
12:58:09	18	and the other is the temperature difference between
12:58:12	19	the patient's skin and the air impinging on it.
12:58:15	20	Q. The delta.
12:58:15	21	A. Yes, correct.
12:58:17	22	Q. The delta T between the forced-air warming
12:58:20	23	blanket and the skin of the patient?
12:58:23	24	A. Yes.
12:58:23	25	Q. Okay.

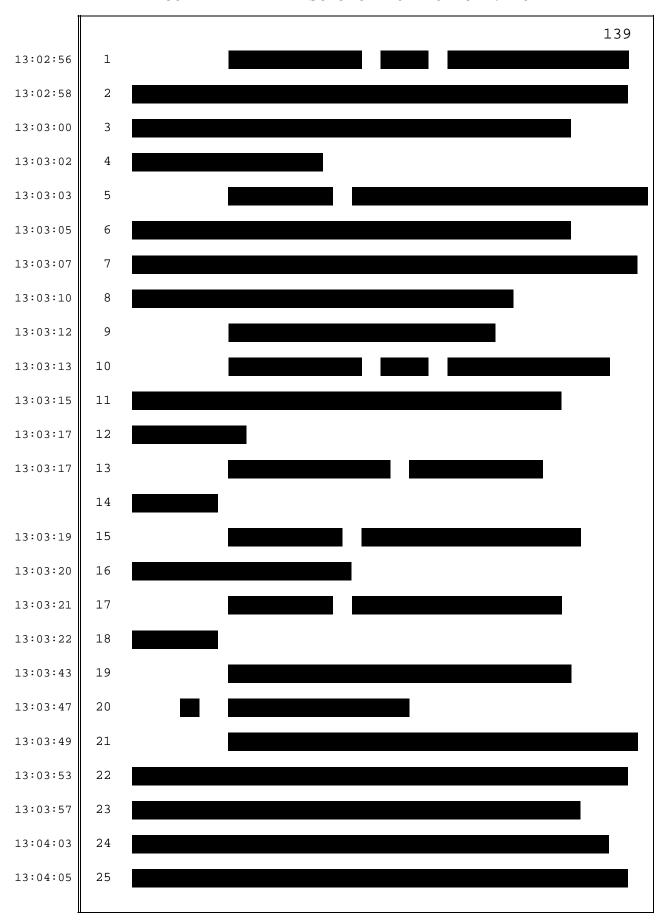
		135
12:58:23	1	A. So unlike conductive and radiative devices
12:58:26	2	where you really only have you can only control
12:58:29	3	the the the T infinity or the the temperature
12:58:33	4	of the device, with forced-air warming you can control
12:58:36	5	both the airflow h or the delta T, and both of those
12:58:41	6	have an influence on the heat transfer into the
12:58:44	7	patient.
12:58:49	8	Q. Well isn't the delta T a constant?
12:58:52	9	A. No, it's not.
12:58:53	10	Q. I mean if if you put it to the highest
12:58:56	11	level of 42 degrees, isn't it a constant?
12:58:59	12	A. Well the delta is not constant. The the
12:59:01	13	impinging temperature is fixed, yes.
12:59:04	14	Q. What do you mean by "the impinging?" That's
12:59:06	15	the temperature coming out of the blanket?
12:59:07	16	A. The air temperature impinging the skin of
12:59:10	17	the patient. But the delta doesn't remain constant
12:59:12	18	because the patient's skin temperature increases.
12:59:25	19	Q. Was there any testing with respect to the
12:59:27	20	heat-transfer rates and the differen and the
12:59:30	21	differences between the 500 series and the 700 series?
12:59:34	22	A. Yes.
12:59:35	23	Q. Internal testing or
12:59:36	24	A. Yes.
12:59:36	25	Q or let me finish internal or
I.		

		136
12:59:39	1	external or both?
12:59:40	2	A. Internal only.
12:59:41	3	Q. Okay. And who did the testing?
12:59:42	4	A. A number of engineers in the Research and
12:59:46	5	Development group.
12:59:46	6	Q.
12:59:48	7	
12:59:52	8	
12:59:56	9	
13:00:01	10	
13:00:05	11	
13:00:07	12	
13:00:10	13	
13:00:13	14	
13:00:17	15	
13:00:21	16	Q. You used the term "convective." What do you
13:00:34	17	mean by "convective?"
13:00:35	18	A. It's a mode of heat transfer that requires a
13:00:38	19	fluid to transfer the energy from one source to
13:00:46	20	another, from a source to a target.
13:00:47	21	Q. Okay. And you also mentioned "conductive,"
13:00:51	22	and that is
13:00:52	23	A. That's the transfer of energy by direct
13:00:55	24	contact between two surfaces of a different
13:00:58	25	temperature.

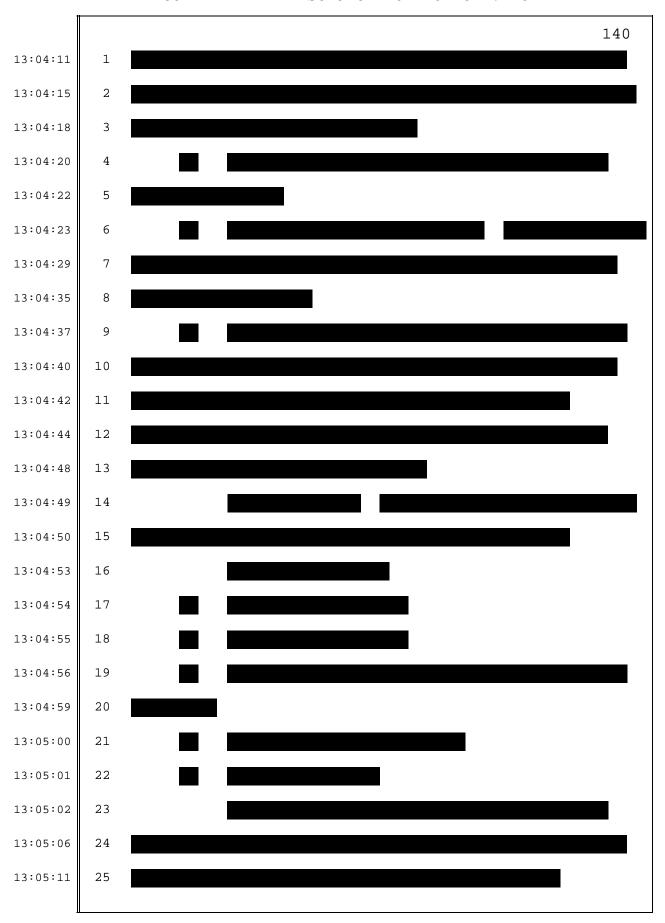
			137
13:00:59	1	Q.	You'd agree with me that the Bair Hugger
13:01:01	2	does tran	sfer some energy by direct contact; correct?
13:01:03	3	Α.	Very little.
13:01:04	4	Q.	But it does transfer by direct contact.
13:01:07	5	Yes?	
13:01:07	6	Α.	Yes.
13:01:07	7	Q.	Okay. So the Bair Hugger has some
13:01:11	8	convectiv	e conductive element to it besides the
13:01:14	9	convectiv	e element; correct?
13:01:16	10		MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
13:01:17	11	question.	
13:01:17	12	А.	Yes.
13:01:18	13	Q.	The Bair Hugger does transfer
13:01:20	14		There is a delta T between the the
13:01:23	15	outside o	f the blanket and the patient; correct?
13:01:25	16	Α.	Oh, yes.
13:01:26	17	Q.	And when that's within contact with the
13:01:27	18	patient,	it transfers energy by conductive means;
13:01:34	19	correct?	
13:01:34	20		THE REPORTER: I'm sorry, you'll have to
	21	state tha	t again.
13:01:34	22	Q.	When it transfers energy to the patient, it
13:01:34	23	does that	by conductive means; correct?
13:01:37	24		MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
13:01:38	25	question.	

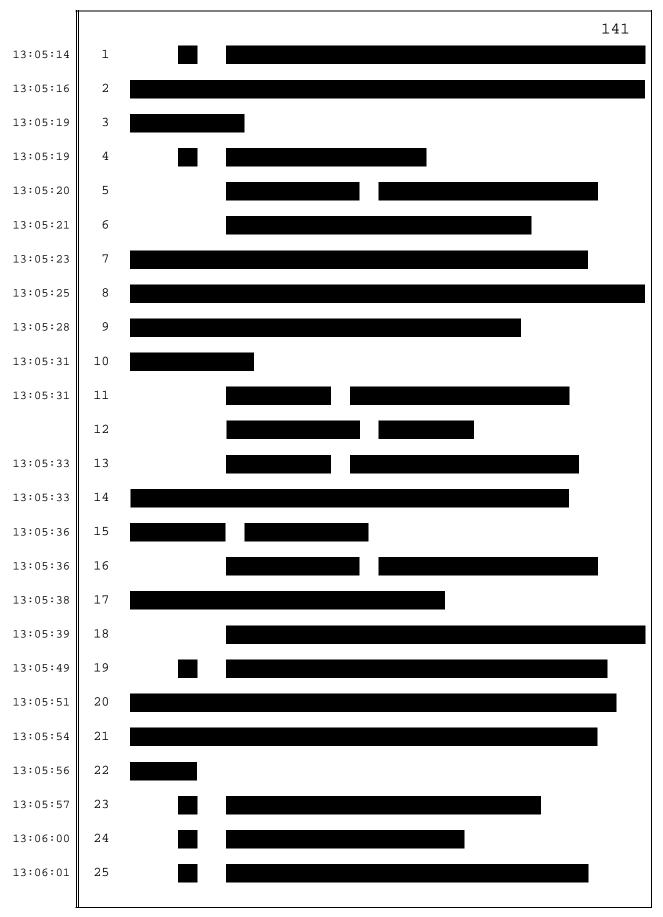
		138
13:01:39	1	A. In theory, that is correct.
13:01:49	2	Q. Well you guys measure that in your testing
13:01:52	3	when you put when you put the when
13:01:54	4	When you justified changing to the 750,
13:01:57	5	checked the heat transfer, you put the blanket on top
13:02:00	6	of a a bed with many thermocouples; correct?
13:02:03	7	A. That's that's one of the
13:02:05	8	Q. Okay.
13:02:05	9	A tests that we used, but that only that
13:02:08	10	only measures temperature, that does not measure heat
13:02:11	11	transfer.
13:02:11	12	Q.
13:02:14	13	
13:02:17	14	
13:02:19	15	
13:02:22	16	
13:02:25	17	
13:02:30	18	
13:02:34	19	
13:02:37	20	
13:02:40	21	
13:02:43	22	
13:02:45	23	
13:02:52	24	
13:02:56	25	

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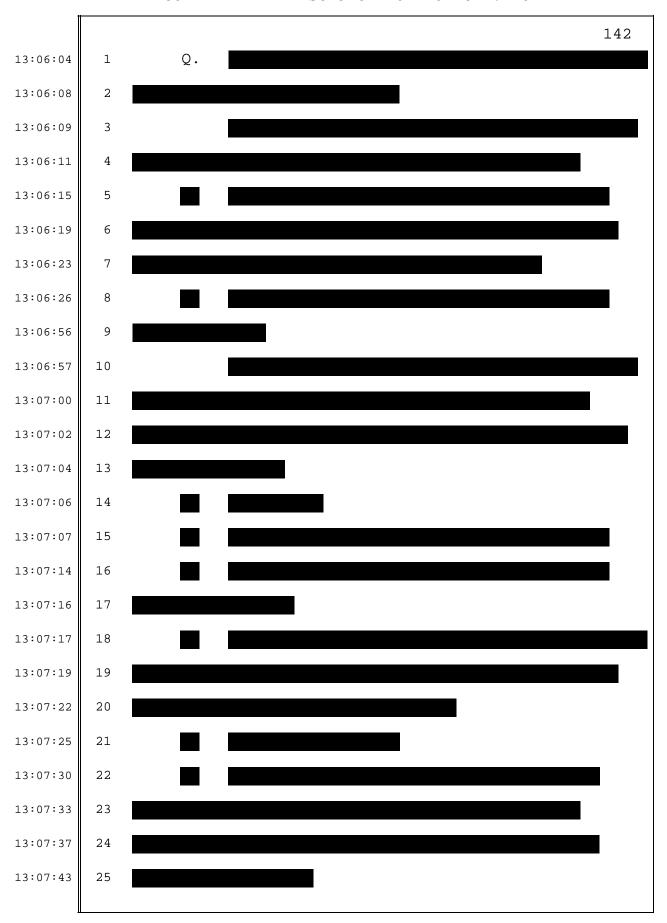


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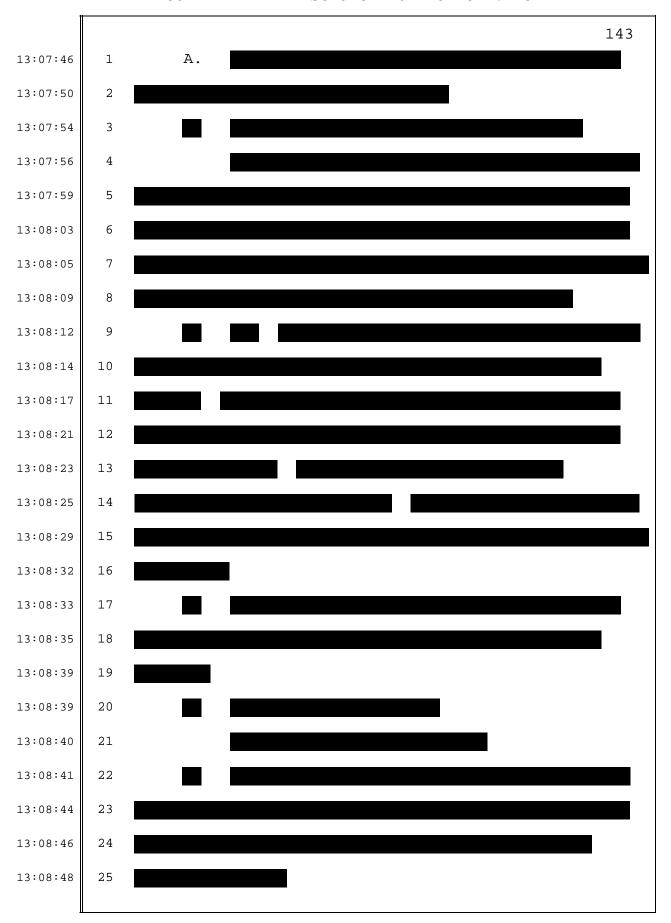


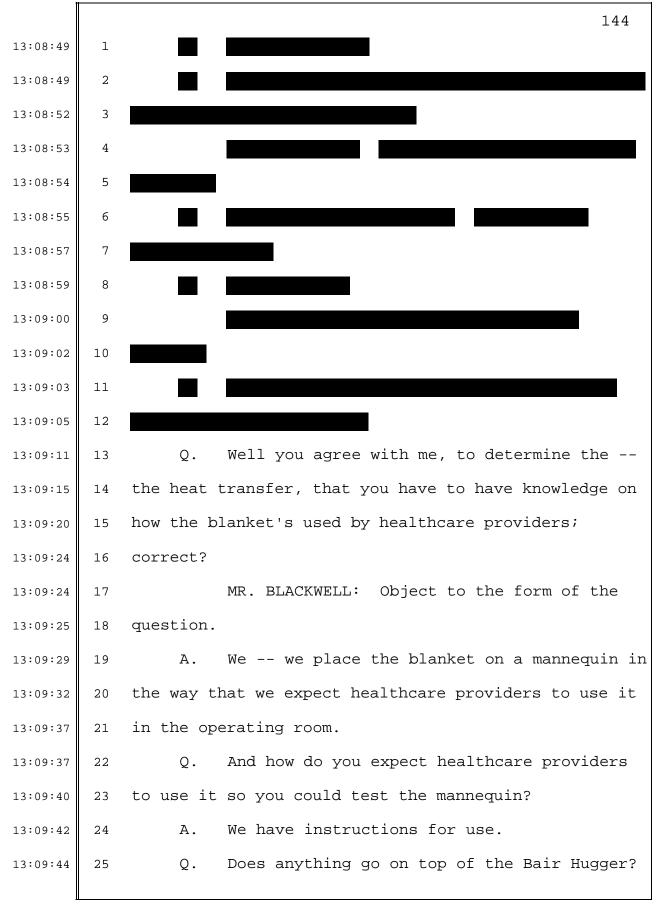


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13:09:46	1	Α.	Sometimes.
13:09:47	2	Q.	Well when we say "sometimes," what what
13:09:51	3	goes on t	op of the Bair Hugger sometimes?
13:09:53	4	Α.	Occasionally a a blanket, sometimes a
13:09:57	5	drape, so	metimes nothing.
13:09:59	6	Q.	Would that blanket or drape have an effect
13:10:01	7	on the am	ount of contact the Bair Hugger has with the
13:10:03	8	patient?	
13:10:05	9	Α.	It could.
13:10:05	10	Q.	"It could." It does; doesn't it?
13:10:07	11		MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
13:10:09	12	question.	
13:10:09	13	Α.	We've never measured it. I'm assuming that
13:10:11	14	it does.	
13:10:27	15		MR. ASSAAD: Let's take a five-minute break
	16	because I	'm waiting for a printout of all the testing
13:10:32	17	that you	referred to regarding the calculations.
13:10:32	18		THE WITNESS: Okay.
13:10:32	19		THE REPORTER: Off the record, please.
13:10:34	20		(Recess taken.)
13:18:59	21	BY MR. AS	SAAD:
13:19:02	22	Q.	With respect to the the calculations that
13:19:04	23	we were t	alking about before, do you know when those
13:19:05	24	were done	with
13:19:07	25	A.	I don't recall what year I've worked on

		146
13:19:13	1	those.
13:19:13	2	Q. Were they done for the 700 series or the 500
13:19:17	3	series?
13:19:17	4	A. I've probably done them for both, but I
13:19:24	5	don't remember what years. Certainly in the 1990s I
13:19:27	6	would have done some for the 500 series.
13:19:29	7	Q. Which would have would have been the heat
13:19:31	8	flux testing?
13:19:32	9	A. Is that the title of the test?
13:19:34	10	Q. I'm just asking was it the heat flux. Is
13:19:38	11	that what you were referring to?
13:19:40	12	A. It could be, yeah.
13:19:40	13	Q. All right. Was it was it done by Mark
13:19:42	14	Bie Bieberich?
13:19:42	15	A. Mark Bieberich could have done some of
13:19:44	16	those, yes.
13:19:45	17	Q. All right. With respect to the heat-
13:20:00	18	transfer improvement between the 750 the 700 series
13:20:05	19	and the 500 series, did you I
13:20:11	20	You mentioned before the heat transfer was
13:20:13	21	better with the 700 series; correct?
13:20:14	22	A. Yes.
13:20:15	23	Q. To what to what extent? Like to what
13:20:18	24	quantity?
13:20:19	25	A. I I don't recall the amount by which it

Î		147
13:20:22	1	was better.
13:20:22	2	Q. Was it do you have a rough
13:20:24	3	Does 3M have a rough estimate? Was it twice
13:20:26	4	as good, 50 percent better, 30 percent better?
13:20:29	5	MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
13:20:30	6	question.
13:20:31	7	A. I don't recall the level of difference, only
13:20:32	8	that it was higher.
13:20:34	9	Q. Okay. And was the reasoning that it was
13:20:39	10	higher was because of the higher airflow or the
13:20:43	11	temperature control, or both?
13:20:44	12	A. Probably both, but the airflow probably
13:20:49	13	mattered more.
13:20:51	14	Q. Okay.
13:21:00	15	A. The reason I say that is that the
13:21:03	16	temperature difference probably isn't all that
13:21:06	17	significant after the patient's temperature skin
13:21:08	18	temperature warms up, but the h is does matter,
13:21:11	19	the the convective heat-transfer coefficient does
13:21:14	20	matter.
13:21:15	21	Q. Well well the h is convective, conductive
13:21:18	22	and radiant.
13:21:19	23	A. Well the the mannequin
13:21:20	24	In the mannequin, in the in vitro testing,
13:21:23	25	we lump all of the coefficients in into one h,

		148
13:21:27	1	That's true, but in but in reality it's the h from
13:21:31	2	the convective heat-transfer coefficient that matters
13:21:35	3	in live patients.
13:21:36	4	Q. And h is heat flux; correct?
13:21:37	5	A. h is the convective heat-transfer
13:21:40	6	coefficient.
13:21:42	7	Q. Okay. Well it could be conductive,
13:21:42	8	convective, or radiant; correct?
13:21:44	9	A. No. So for conductive it's K. It's the
13:21:48	10	thermoconductivity
13:21:49	11	Q. Okay.
13:21:50	12	A times the temperature difference, and for
13:21:52	13	radiation it's a Stefan-Boltzmann constant times some
13:21:56	14	other factors that are usually less than one.
13:22:00	15	Q. So for conductive it's K, for convective
13:22:03	16	it's h, and what was it for radiant? What's the
13:22:08	17	letter that
13:22:08	18	A. Stefan-Boltzmann. Sigma.
13:22:11	19	Q. Sigma. Okay. And all those go into the
13:22:14	20	heat transfer; correct?
13:22:15	21	A. Those are coefficients that are multiplied
13:22:17	22	by the temperature difference, except for radiation
13:22:19	23	where it's temperature difference to the fourth power.
13:22:21	24	Q. Okay. But to calculate the heat transfer,
13:22:24	25	you have to calculate the total of all three of those,

		149
13:22:27	1	of the K, the the Sigma and the h; correct?
13:22:29	2	A. If we were going to calculate it, yes.
	3	Q. Okay.
13:22:33	4	A. However, we measure it with the mannequin,
13:22:35	5	we don't have to do any calculations
	6	Q. Okay. And the mannequin
13:22:37	7	A for our estimation.
13:22:39	8	Q. And the mannequin measures all three.
13:22:42	9	A. Yes.
13:22:42	10	Q. Okay. And the mannequin doesn't
13:22:44	11	A. It it measures the effect of all three.
13:22:47	12	We can't we can't discriminate, really, which one
13:22:50	13	is which; it just treats them all the same, or
13:22:54	14	combines them all.
13:22:55	15	Q. So so since you can't discriminate which
13:22:59	16	one's which, you can't determine which portion of
13:23:01	17	the the heat transfer is a result of conductive,
13:23:04	18	convective, or radiant; correct?
	19	MR. BLACKWELL: And I have
13:23:06	20	Q. The exact the exact portion for heat
13:23:10	21	transfer.
13:23:10	22	MR. BLACKWELL: I have a con my
13:23:12	23	continuing objection to this whole line of questioning
13:23:13	24	as beyond the scope of the 30(b)(6) notice, and I
13:23:16	25	object to the form of the question beyond that.

Î			150
13:23:17	1		Go ahead.
13:23:19	2	А.	The the way that the individual
13:23:23	3	component	s were estimated was based on calculation,
13:23:26	4	not on me	asurement.
13:23:27	5	Q.	So I'm going to give you what's been
13:23:30	6	we'll mar	k as Exhibit No
13:23:32	7		THE REPORTER: 350.
13:23:33	8	Q.	350.
13:23:50	9		(Exhibit 350 was marked for
13:23:51	10		identification.)
13:23:51	11	BY MR. AS	SAAD:
13:23:52	12	Q.	What's been marked as Exhibit Exhibit 350
13:23:54	13	I represe	nt is a list of all the testing well, a
13:23:59	14	testing l	og that was provided to us by 3M and Arizant.
13:24:03	15	It goes f	rom 1995 until 2009.
13:24:09	16		Do you recognize this document?
13:24:10	17	Α.	Yes.
13:24:11	18	Q.	What is
13:24:12	19		In your own words, what is this document?
13:24:14	20	А.	This is a log of all of the individual tests
13:24:19	21	that were	conducted, mostly in the Research and
13:24:22	22	Developme	nt Department of Augustine and then Arizant.
13:24:24	23	Q.	Would your calculations that you discussed
13:24:26	24	previousl	y be be logged into this log?
13:24:28	25	Α.	Somewhere.

Î		151
13:24:29	1	Q. Somewhere? Okay. Which one is your
13:24:32	2	calculations?
13:24:33	3	A. There's I mean this is, you know
13:24:37	4	What is this, '95 to 2010? That's a
13:24:41	5	those are years of
13:24:42	6	I have no idea where it is in this log.
13:24:45	7	Q. Well I'd like you to look through it and let
13:24:47	8	me know where it is in the log, please.
13:24:48	9	A. I mean that could take all day.
13:24:50	10	MR. BLACKWELL: And for the record, the log
13:24:52	11	contains 691 entries and and it's 39 pages long.
13:24:58	12	Q. Well did you review this log in preparation
13:25:01	13	of today's deposition?
13:25:02	14	A. I did not.
13:25:03	15	Q. Would it be helpful would
13:25:07	16	Would it be a search term you'd want to look
13:25:10	17	for that I could go on the computer and plug in a
13:25:13	18	search term to try to find it?
13:25:14	19	A. Heat flux, heat transfer, convective heat-
13:25:19	20	transfer coefficient, thermal conductivity.
13:25:33	21	Q. So if you go to item number 308
13:25:41	22	Are you there?
13:25:41	23	A. Yes.
13:25:42	24	Q. 2001, dated I guess test is October 9th,
13:25:47	25	2001, it states "Develop Forced-Air warming heat flux/
	i	

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13:25:50	1	convection coefficient test method." Would that be
13:25:53	2	one of the tests I could look at to see the
13:25:57	3	calculation to determine the to to support your
13:26:00	4	basis that the majority of the heat transfer is by
13:26:02	5	convective?
13:26:03	6	A. That's a good candidate.
13:26:05	7	Q. Would that be about the right time with
13:26:10	8	respect to the 750?
13:26:12	9	A. For the 750, yes. In 2001, yes.
13:26:15	10	Q. Well do you know how many calculations,
13:26:23	11	test like how many logs or how many calculations
13:26:25	12	were done with respect to that issue
13:26:28	13	A. I don't
13:26:29	14	Q on the 700 series?
13:26:30	15	A. I don't know how many were done.
13:27:10	16	2002-085 would be a is a good candidate.
13:27:18	17	Q. Well two thous
13:27:21	18	2002-85 is a review of Dr. Brauer paper on
13:27:30	19	forced-air warming blankets, not calculations you've
	20	done; correct?
	21	THE REPORTER: "is a review of Dr."
	22	Q. Brauer, B-r-a-u-e-r, paper on forced-air
13:27:32	23	warming blanket heat flux. That's not calculations
13:27:32	24	that 3M did; correct?
13:27:34	25	A. But there there could easily be

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13:27:37	1	calculations in that review.
13:27:38	2	Q. Well I'm asking: What calculations did 3M
13:27:41	3	perform with respect to heat transfer?
13:27:46	4	A. And and I've answered that we looked
13:27:49	5	we estimated the contribution of convection,
13:27:52	6	conduction and well con convection and
13:27:55	7	radiation. We assumed the conduction was essentially
13:27:57	8	zero.
13:28:00	9	Q.
13:28:03	10	
13:28:04	11	
13:28:14	12	
13:28:22	13	
13:28:27	14	Q. Well was a calculation ever made to the
13:28:30	15	the what percentage of the forced-air warming
13:28:31	16	blanket is in contact with the patient?
13:28:33	17	A. No.
13:28:34	18	Q. Wouldn't that be needed to determine
13:28:36	19	conductive heat transfer?
13:28:39	20	A. Not when we assumed that it was virtually
13:28:42	21	zero.
13:28:43	22	Q. That wasn't my question.
13:28:44	23	Wouldn't that information be needed to
13:28:46	24	determine the amount of conductive heat transfer from
13:28:48	25	the forced-air warming blanket to the patient? "Yes"

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13:28:50	1	or "no."
13:28:50	2	A. It would be one of
13:28:51	3	MR. BLACKWELL: I object as asked and
13:28:53	4	answered.
13:28:53	5	Q. "Yes" or "no."
13:28:53	6	A. It would be one of the variables needed to
13:28:56	7	know to make that calculation.
13:28:57	8	Q. Okay. A necessary variable.
13:28:59	9	A. Yes.
13:29:00	10	Q. And that wasn't done by 3M; correct?
13:29:03	11	A. Correct.
13:29:05	12	Q. What is the Brauer test plan for heat
13:30:35	13	transfer?
13:30:36	14	A. Dr. Brauer is an anesthesiologist in Germany
13:30:39	15	who developed an in vitro method for measuring heat
13:30:43	16	transfer of of forced-air warming systems, and
13:30:49	17	we I actually flew out to speak to him and then
13:30:54	18	came back and took his paper and we designed a test
13:30:59	19	fixture that modeled after his paper to do our own
13:31:05	20	heat-transfer testing.
13:31:22	21	Q. Is there a test that you're aware of that
13:31:24	22	compares the heat flux or the heat transfer between
13:31:28	23	the 750 and the 500 series?
13:31:30	24	A. I I'm certain that there is, but there's
13:31:41	25	no way that I can remember what number what the

13:31:43  1 number was for that test.  13:31:46  2 Q. Well when you I mean you just  13:31:49  3 You made the design changes to the 750  13:31:52  4 one of the big design changes was the airflow.  13:31:57  5 you brought the 750 to market, did you indicate	and
You made the design changes to the 750 4 one of the big design changes was the airflow.	and
13:31:52 4 one of the big design changes was the airflow.	and
5 you brought the 750 to market, did you indicate	When
	that
6 the increased airflow is much better than the 50	0 and
13:32:08 7 it gives you this much more heat transfer?	
13:32:11 8 A. Oh, I don't remember what the marketing	.g
9 materials stated about the 750. I mean it was a	n
13:32:19 10 improvement; we certainly presented it as an	
13:32:23 11 improvement over the existing warming units.	
13:32:33 12 Q. And correct me if I'm wrong, but the	
13:32:36 13 advantage or the justification of putting the	
13:32:39 14 therm temperature sensor at the end of the ho	se is
13:32:43 15 that the temperature coming out of the blanket i	ន
13:32:48 16 going to be much closer to 42 degrees Celsius in	the
13:32:52 17 750 than it would be in the 500 series; correct?	
13:32:55 18 A. No, that's not true. It's not correct	
13:32:57 19 Q. Then what was the purpose	
13:32:59 20 What was the justification for putting	a
13:33:01 21 temperature sensor at the end of the hose?	
13:33:02 22 A. The the purpose of doing that was t	0
13:33:05 23 minimize the temperature variance that occurs in	rooms
13:33:09 24 that are cold versus rooms that are warm, so if	
13:33:13 25 the on the	

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13:33:14	1	The model 500 series are calibrated at a
13:33:19	2	fixed ambient temperature. If that ambient
13:33:21	3	temperature changes significantly, then the air
13:33:23	4	temperature at the end of the duck duct also
13:33:27	5	changes. In the 750 and the 775, it doesn't make any
13:33:33	6	difference what the ambient temperature of the room is
13:33:35	7	because the radiant heat losses from the duct are made
13:33:38	8	up by increasing the power to the heater in response
13:33:41	9	to those losses. So it it's much more robust and
13:33:46	10	resistant to temperature changes in in air in rooms
13:33:50	11	that change their ambient temperature.
13:33:52	12	Q. So it would increase the accuracy of the
13:34:04	13	temperature leaving the duct regardless of the ambient
13:34:12	14	temperature. That was the advantage.
13:34:18	15	A. Well
13:34:18	16	Q. That was a bad question.
13:34:19	17	A. Okay.
13:34:20	18	Q. Let me try to understand this in layman's
13:34:22	19	terms. You might lose some you might lose some
13:34:26	20	temperature as a result of of radiant heat while
13:34:30	21	the air is in the duct as a result of the difference
13:34:32	22	in ambient room temperature.
13:34:34	23	A. That's right.
13:34:34	24	Q. Okay. And by putting the temperature sensor
13:34:36	25	at the end of the duct, you could take that into

		157
13:34:40	1	account and ensure that the temperature coming out of
13:34:43	2	the duct is 43 degrees regardless of what the ambient
13:34:47	3	temperature is set in the room.
13:34:49	4	A. That's correct.
13:34:50	5	Q. Okay. And as a result of that improvement,
13:34:56	6	you can control the temperature coming out of the
13:35:00	7	blanket much better and therefore increase heat
13:35:04	8	transfer.
13:35:04	9	A. Especially in cold ambient temperatures.
13:35:08	10	Q. Which is very common in a in an operating
13:35:10	11	room environment.
13:35:11	12	A. Yes.
13:35:11	13	Q. The 500 series, you'd have to use a test kit
13:35:16	14	to to calibrate at a certain temperature, but if
13:35:19	15	the temperature was changed, there's no that 500
13:35:22	16	series is no longer calibrated for that ambient
13:35:25	17	temperature.
13:35:25	18	A. That's correct.
13:35:26	19	Q. Besides airflow and
13:36:20	20	We talked about airflow, we talked about the
13:36:23	21	three heat coils, the temperature sensor. Any other
13:36:31	22	significant changes or design changes with respect
13:36:34	23	to functionality between the 700 series and the 500
13:36:39	24	series?
13:36:40	25	A. Yes.

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13:36:43	1	Q. What are they?	
13:36:44	2	A. The control scheme is managed by a	a
13:36:50	3	microprocessor on the 700 series warming uni	ts. The
13:36:53	4	500 series control scheme is all an individu	al
13:36:59	5	component, electronic component; there are n	0
13:37:04	6	microprocessors involved.	
13:37:05	7	Q. So it's a smarter machine.	
13:37:06	8	A. It has more capability, yes.	
13:37:08	9	Q. Going back to the heat transfer, w	hen you
13:37:35	10	did the heat-transfer calculations on, I gue	ss, the
13:37:39	11	the Brauer Brauer	
13:37:41	12	A. Brauer.	
13:37:42	13	Q Brauer, I guess, or or the -	- the test
13:37:45	14	bed, the mannequin test bed, you would agree	with me
13:37:50	15	that with respect to the different types of	heat
13:37:52	16	transfer conductive, radiant and convecti	ve it
13:37:59	17	also depends what type of blanket is being u	sed;
13:38:02	18	correct?	
13:38:02	19	A. You mean the relative amounts	
13:38:06	20	Q. Yes.	
13:38:07	21	A of each of those?	
13:38:08	22	It could it could change depend	ing on the
13:38:10	23	blanket.	
13:38:10	24	Q. Like, for example, an underbody bl	anket
13:38:12	25	where someone lays on top of, there's a lot	more

		159
13:38:15	1	conductive energy transfer; correct?
13:38:17	2	A. No.
13:38:17	3	Q. No? There's no more
13:38:19	4	There's no contact?
13:38:20	5	A. Oh, there's contact.
13:38:21	6	Q. Okay.
13:38:21	7	A. Yeah.
13:38:22	8	Q. I mean the weight of the patient is laying
13:38:24	9	on top of the blanket; correct?
13:38:26	10	A. Right. But the blankets are designed to
13:38:29	11	completely eliminate any communication of the heated
13:38:32	12	air to the areas where the blanket's compressed. So
13:38:35	13	an underbody blanket, a forced-air underbody blanket
13:38:40	14	does not warm under the body, it only warms on the
13:38:43	15	lateral surfaces of the body. There is no there is
13:38:46	16	no heat transfer on the posterior surface of the body.
13:38:49	17	Q. Is it your test
13:38:50	18	Is it 3M's testimony today that the air that
13:38:54	19	the underbody blanket is on is not heated inside the
13:38:57	20	blanket?
13:38:58	21	A. No, that's not what I said. The
13:38:59	22	My testimony is that the blanket, when it's
13:39:03	23	compressed
13:39:03	24	Q. Well I want 3M'S testimony. Not your
13:39:06	25	testimony, 3M's testimony.

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13:39:08	1	A. Okay.
	2	Q. Okay?
13:39:08	3	A. Testimony
13:39:09	4	The testimony is that when the blanket is
13:39:11	5	compressed, there is no air being ejected in the area
13:39:14	6	where the blanket is compressed, and therefore there's
13:39:17	7	no there's no net heat transfer into the posterior
13:39:20	8	surface of the body. Underbody blankets warm by
13:39:23	9	blowing air on the lateral surfaces of the body.
13:39:43	10	Q. And what internal testing was is there
13:39:46	11	Is there different internal testing with
13:39:47	12	respect to the heat transfer for the different
13:39:49	13	blankets?
13:39:49	14	A. I'm not sure I understood that question.
13:39:53	15	Q. Well I want to know: Is there internal
13:39:55	16	testing in this document you don't have to look
13:39:57	17	through it with respect to the different heat
13:39:59	18	transfer between the blankets using the 750 model and
13:40:06	19	the 500 model?
13:40:08	20	A. Yes, I believe there is.
13:40:09	21	Q. So every blanket goes through this testing
13:40:12	22	with respect to the heat transfer?
13:40:13	23	A. Yes.
13:40:24	24	Q. What is it about the increased airflow that
13:41:11	25	increases that makes the 750 better at heat

		161
13:41:15	1	transfer than the 500 series that justified the design
13:41:20	2	change?
13:41:20	3	A. Convective heat transfer is proportional to
13:41:27	4	the product of h, which is the convective heat-
13:41:29	5	transfer coefficient, and the temperature difference
13:41:32	6	between T infinity and T surface, that is the surface
13:41:36	7	temperature of the body, and T infinity is the
13:41:39	8	temperature of the blanket, so increasing h, which
13:41:44	9	is depends directly on the velocity of the air
13:41:47	10	exiting the blanket, is is a multiplier effect if
13:41:51	11	you have a constant temperature difference.
13:41:58	12	Q. So increasing h changes your delta T?
13:42:02	13	A. No. Delta T is fixed by the by the
13:42:07	14	warming unit, the heater. h is h is only
13:42:12	15	proportional to airflow velocity.
13:42:15	16	Q. So what's the equation? Do you have the
13:42:17	17	equation?
13:42:18	18	A. Q is equal to hA(delta T).
13:42:22	19	Q. And what's A stand for?
13:42:24	20	A. Area, the area over which the heat transfer
13:42:27	21	occurs. You can do Q over A is equal to h(delta T).
13:42:31	22	Q. And h is the
13:42:32	23	A. Convective heat-transfer coefficient.
13:42:34	24	Q. Okay. And and delta T is the temperature
13:42:38	25	and Q is

		162
13:42:39	1	A. Q is the heat-transfer rate.
13:42:40	2	Q. Okay. Okay. You have you have the
13:42:52	3	analytical data by doing physical tests over the
13:42:55	4	mannequin; correct?
13:42:59	5	A. To do what? I'm not
13:43:00	6	Q. Like when you calculate the heat transfer,
13:43:02	7	you have that data from from your actual, real-life
13:43:06	8	testing on the mannequin; correct?
13:43:08	9	A. The the mannequin is able to determine h
13:43:12	10	and it's able to determine delta T.
13:43:14	11	Q. Okay.
13:43:15	12	A. And we have to compute Q, obviously. And A,
13:43:17	13	we have to estimate that.
13:43:19	14	Q. Well you keep on saying the mannequin
13:43:22	15	determines h, but it determines also K and epsilon;
13:43:25	16	correct?
13:43:25	17	A. No, it doesn't do that.
13:43:27	18	Q. Why not?
13:43:27	19	A. Well because epsilon is a is a material
13:43:31	20	property and K is also a material property. The
13:43:35	21	mannequin doesn't do that.
13:43:37	22	Q. Well the mannequin
13:43:38	23	A. We have to know those material properties.
13:43:40	24	Q. I understand. But when you calculate the
13:43:42	25	heat-transfer rates and the temperature difference
1		

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13:43:44	1	that the mannequin calculates, the temperature
13:43:46	2	difference is based on convective, conductive, and
13:43:48	3	radiant.
13:43:49	4	A. Yes.
13:43:49	5	Q. Okay.
13:43:50	6	A. That's true.
13:43:50	7	Q. So that's what the mannequin is calculating,
13:43:52	8	all those put together.
13:43:53	9	A. Yes.
13:43:53	10	Q. Okay. Let's stay on that. Because you're
13:43:55	11	saying the mannequin calculates h, but it doesn't
13:43:58	12	really calculate h, it's calculating the total heat
13:44:01	13	transfer with respect to all three modalities of heat
13:44:04	14	transfer.
13:44:05	15	A. It it calculates a lumped h,
	16	Q. Okay.
13:44:08	17	A which calculates all of those.
13:44:10	18	Q. Okay. Was there ever a calculation since
13:44:14	19	you know the airflow, the delta T, the amount of heat
13:44:17	20	transfer based on a mannequin as to what percentage
13:44:20	21	was based on radiant heat transfer, conductive heat
13:44:28	22	transfer, or convective heat transfer? Was that
13:44:30	23	calculation ever done by 3M?
13:44:31	24	A. Radiant and convective, yes. Conductive,
13:44:34	25	no.

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1	Q.	What percentage of the heat transfer is
2	involved	with radiant?
3	А.	Depending on the blanket, around 40 percent.
4	Q.	So 40 percent of the heat transfer was
5	radiant?	
6	Α.	Thirty to 40 percent.
7	Q.	And ra
8		And what is radiant heat transfer?
9	А.	It's the transfer of energy by
10	electroma	gnetic radiation from a from one surface
11	to anothe	r.
12	Q.	And is that exclusive of forced-air warming,
13	or any he	ating device?
14		MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
15	question.	
16	А.	Well any any device that is at a a
17	temperatu	re that differs from the surface temperature
18	of the hu	man body and is separated by some distance
19	can trans	fer heat by radiation.
20	Q.	So as long as there's a delta T, there's a
21	heat tran	sfer by radiation.
22	A.	As as long as there's no
23		As long as the two materials are not
24	touching	each other.
25	Q.	Okay. So if 40 percent is by radiant heat,
	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	2 involved  3 A.  4 Q.  5 radiant?  6 A.  7 Q.  8  9 A.  10 electromand  11 to another  12 Q.  13 or any head  14  15 question.  16 A.  17 temperatur  18 of the hum  19 can trans  20 Q.  21 heat tran  22 A.  23  24 touching

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13:45:57	1	60 percent, you would agree with me, is by conductive
13:46:00	2	and convective.
13:46:01	3	A. Well I
13:46:03	4	Q. We don't know what percentage of the 60, but
13:46:06	5	it has to be 60 percent by conductive and convective;
13:46:08	6	correct?
13:46:08	7	A. Okay. Yes.
13:46:10	8	Q. And sitting here today, you don't know what
13:46:13	9	percentage of the heat transfer is by conductive or
13:46:15	10	convective, the exact number.
13:46:18	11	MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
13:46:18	12	question.
13:46:19	13	A. The exact number I do not know.
13:46:20	14	Q. Okay. How did you calculate the radiant
13:47:02	15	heat of 40 percent?
13:47:04	16	A. Radiant heat transfer is the product of a
13:47:14	17	couple of factors, a a a view factor, an
13:47:21	18	elevation factor, the Stefan-Boltzmann constant times
13:47:27	19	the the temperature difference in absolute
13:47:30	20	thermodynamic temperatures to the fourth power, so
13:47:33	21	it's it's easily computable.
13:47:41	22	Q. All right. All right. I'll move on. I
13:48:15	23	might come back to this in a little bit. They're
13:48:19	24	looking some stuff up for me.
13:48:21	25	But let's go into the next subject area,

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13:48:23	1	which is internal testing performed by the defendants
13:48:25	2	to evaluate the Bair Hugger patient warming system, or
13:48:29	3	any component thereof, that disrupts the sterile
13:48:29	4	surgical field, disperse airborne particles and/or
13:48:33	5	pathogens, harbor bacteria inside the device, or cause
13:48:37	6	surgical-site infections.
13:48:44	7	MR. BLACKWELL: Number six, Gabe.
13:48:45	8	MR. ASSAAD: Number six.
13:48:46	9	Q. I'll willing to go specifically one by one,
13:48:48	10	and we're
13:48:49	11	Let's list out, before we talk about it, the
13:48:51	12	internal testing. So what internal testing which was
13:48:55	13	done by 3M with respect to the Bair Hugger warming
13:48:59	14	system, or any component thereof, to disrupt the
13:49:02	15	sterile surgical field? Internal.
13:49:09	16	A. We conducted a number of evaluations using
13:49:16	17	Schlieren imaging to look at the effect that the
13:49:24	18	temperature of the various blankets had on airflow in
13:49:28	19	laminar airflow settings. This was a a test
13:49:32	20	fixture, this wasn't an operating room or even a
13:49:37	21	simulation of an operating room, it was a test fixture
13:49:39	22	with laminar airflow that we used to evaluate that.
13:49:43	23	Q. And that was done at 3M's facility; correct?
13:49:46	24	A. Yes.
13:49:47	25	Q. That wasn't done before the the
1		

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13:49:50	1	commercia	lization of the 700 series; correct?
13:49:52	2	А.	It was done after the commercialization of
13:49:56	3	the 700.	
13:49:57	4	Q.	It was actually done after the purchase of
13:49:59	5	Arizant b	у 3М.
13:50:00	6	А.	Yes.
13:50:01	7	Q.	Okay. And that was done at a 3M lab;
13:50:05	8	correct?	
13:50:05	9	А.	Yes.
13:50:05	10	Q.	What year was that done?
13:50:09	11	А.	I believe it was done in 2010 or 2011.
13:50:11	12	Q.	Okay. Why was it done?
13:50:12	13	А.	Because of the questions that were raised
13:50:19	14	about the	potential for laminar airflow disruption in
13:50:24	15	operating	rooms.
13:50:25	16	Q.	And who was and who was it done by?
13:50:28	17	А.	Gary Hansen. I was there. Daniel Japutnich
13:50:35	18	was there	; it was his laboratory.
13:50:38	19	Q.	And what's his title?
13:50:39	20	А.	Well he was a corporate scientist I believe.
13:50:43	21	He's reti	red now.
13:50:49	22	Q.	Do you know why he retired?
13:51:02	23	А.	Well I suspect that he wanted to.
13:51:06	24	Q.	Okay. So you said
13:51:09	25		And to do that Schler

		168
13:51:10	1	Is it Schlieren?
13:51:11	2	A. Schlieren.
13:51:12	3	Q Schlieren imaging, you have to have a
13:51:15	4	special camera; correct?
13:51:15	5	A. No.
13:51:15	6	Q. How is it done?
13:51:16	7	A. Use a a lens, a special lens that allows
13:51:22	8	you to look at variations in the I guess the
13:51:28	9	refractive index of air as it changes as it
13:51:32	10	Air with different temperatures has
13:51:33	11	different refractive indices, and you can see the
13:51:36	12	waves of the air based on the the temperature.
13:51:44	13	Q. And this was not done in in an operating
13:51:47	14	room setting; correct?
13:51:48	15	A. No. It was done in a laboratory.
13:51:49	16	Q. Okay. And you said you simulated the
13:51:51	17	laminar flow of an operating room?
13:51:54	18	A. Yes.
13:51:55	19	Q. How was that done?
13:51:56	20	A. With a test fixture that had nozzles that
13:52:02	21	that we could control airflow in so that the air
13:52:07	22	was lam airflow was laminar over a large area in
13:52:10	23	the test fixture.
13:52:12	24	Q. What was the Reynolds number of the airflow?
13:52:14	25	A. Less than 3,000.

			169
13:52:17	1	Q.	What was the rate of the airflow?
13:52:19	2	Α.	I don't know.
13:52:20	3	Q.	How do you know it was less than 3,000?
13:52:22	4	А.	Because it was laminar.
13:52:24	5	Q.	How did you know it was laminar?
13:52:27	6	А.	We we did calculations to make sure that
13:52:27	7	it was la	minar.
13:52:28	8	Q.	How did you calculate it?
13:52:30	9	А.	There are there are calculations to look
13:52:32	10	at airflo	w rates and, you know, to make sure that
13:52:37	11	the th	e Reynolds number in the area that we were
13:52:40	12	testing i	s under 3,000.
13:52:42	13	Q.	Do you think the Reynolds number in an
13:52:47	14	operating	room is less than 3,000?
	15		THE REPORTER: I'm sorry.
	16	Q.	Do you think the Reynolds number in an
13:52:48	17	operating	room is less than 3,000?
13:52:48	18	А.	In a laminar airflow where it's not
13:52:53	19	disturbed	, probably.
13:52:54	20	Q.	So you're at the
13:52:58	21		Who came up with the testing idea to do the
13:53:00	22	Schlieren	imaging?
13:53:01	23	Α.	I think it was Gary Hansen and and Dan
13:53:05	24	Japutnich	
13:53:06	25	Q.	Okay. And were you part of the calculations

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13:53:10	1	to determ	ine that the airflow was laminar?
13:53:12	2	Α.	No, I was not.
13:53:13	3	Q.	Okay. Who did those calculations?
13:53:15	4	Α.	Either Gary Hansen or Dan Japutnich.
13:53:19	5	Q.	Did Gary Hansen have the ability to do those
13:53:24	6	calculati	ons?
13:53:24	7	А.	Yes. He's an engineer, fully qualified.
13:53:25	8	Q.	Did you review those documents in
13:53:32	9	preparati	on of today's testimony?
13:53:33	10	А.	I did not.
13:53:38	11	Q.	You'd agree with me that there is that
13:53:41	12	the refle	ctive index of the air above the Bair Hugger
13:53:45	13	blanket o	n the Schlieren imaging shows that there was
13:53:50	14	an effect	on the unidirectional airflow; correct?
13:53:51	15		MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
13:53:52	16	question.	
13:53:53	17	Α.	Would you restate it? I'm sorry.
13:53:55	18	Q.	You would agree with me that there was an
13:53:58	19	effect on	the imaging, if it's the one I'm thinking
13:54:00	20	about tha	t I've seen that was produced, there was an
13:54:03	21	effect on	the unidirectional airflow by the Bair
13:54:06	22	Hugger bl	anket.
13:54:07	23		MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
13:54:08	24	question.	
13:54:08	25	A.	In the test fixture that we put up, yes.

		171
13:54:11	1	Q. There was there was an effect on the
13:54:13	2	unidirectional airflow; correct?
13:54:15	3	A. Yes.
13:54:16	4	Q. Any other studies that you did to test
13:54:17	5	the whether or not the Bair Hugger patient warming
13:54:22	6	system disrupts the the sterile surgical field?
13:54:25	7	Internally.
13:54:26	8	A. Not to my recollection.
13:54:40	9	Q. So the first time 3M did a test regarding
13:54:45	10	whether or not any of its devices disrupted the
13:54:49	11	sterile surgical field was in either 2010 or 2011,
13:54:52	12	internally.
13:54:53	13	A. No. We had conducted a study in Amersfoort,
13:55:03	14	Holland to look at the effect of Bair Hugger on
13:55:05	15	laminar airflow before
13:55:06	16	Q. Was that done internally?
13:55:07	17	A. Oh, no. Sorry. But I mean it was in a
13:55:09	18	it was a
13:55:10	19	It wasn't done in a laboratory. Right.
13:55:11	20	Q. I'm saying
13:55:12	21	A. It was conducted by Arizant in a hospital
13:55:14	22	setting.
13:55:15	23	Q. And hired Sessler to publish it.
13:55:18	24	A. We hired a company, LUWA I believe it was,
13:55:20	25	to do the study.

Î			172
13:55:22	1	Q.	And who wrote the manuscript?
13:55:24	2	Α.	Dan Sessler and Olmstead and the authors of
13:55:30	3	the paper	
13:55:30	4	Q.	And Gary Hansen?
13:55:31	5	А.	I don't believe Gary Hansen wrote it.
13:55:34	6	Q.	Okay. Now that wasn't an internal test,
13:55:36	7	that was	an external test; correct?
13:55:38	8		MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
13:55:39	9	question.	
13:55:39	10	Q.	That was that was done by a third party.
13:55:40	11	А.	It was.
13:55:41	12		MR. BLACKWELL: Same objection.
13:55:42	13	Q.	Okay. That that's number seven when we
13:55:44	14	talk abou	t external testing. We're still on number
13:55:48	15	six.	
13:55:49	16		So the only testing done by 3M with respect
13:55:51	17	to the Ba	ir Hugger device disrupting the sterile
13:55:53	18	surgical	field was done in 2010-2011.
13:55:57	19	А.	Gary Hansen and I had done previously
13:56:03	20	done some	Schlieren analysis in our lab at Arizant
13:56:09	21	before the	e acquisition.
13:56:10	22	Q.	What year was that?
13:56:12	23	А.	2009 or '10.
13:56:15	24	Q.	I did not see that. Did was that in your
13:56:18	25	files or	was that

		173
13:56:18	1	Did you review those documents in
13:56:20	2	preparation of today's testimony?
13:56:21	3	A. I did not.
13:56:22	4	Q. Okay. Where did you guys get a Schlieren
13:56:27	5	lens from? Schlieren lens.
13:56:28	6	A. From some a laboratory supply company.
13:56:32	7	Q. What's the name of the supply company?
13:56:34	8	A. Edmund Scientific.
13:56:39	9	Q. Okay. What was the result of those that
13:56:42	10	testing done in 2009-2010?
13:56:44	11	A. I believe they were inconclusive.
13:56:46	12	Q. Inconclusive. Okay. Besides the one in
13:56:55	13	the
13:56:57	14	Besides Schlieren testing done in 2009-2010,
13:57:00	15	before the acquisition of Arizant by 3M, and the one
13:57:04	16	done while after the acquisition of Arizant by 3M
13:57:07	17	in 2010 or 2011, are there any other internal testing
13:57:11	18	done to determine whether or not the Bair Hugger
13:57:14	19	warming unit disrupts the sterile surgical field?
13:57:17	20	A. I don't believe so.
13:57:19	21	Q. So the answer to my question is "no."
13:57:21	22	A. "No."
13:57:21	23	Q. Okay. Mr. Van Duren, we don't have the
13:57:54	24	2009-2010 Schlieren studies, and I'd like to ask some
13:57:57	25	questions about it. Is there any way you could get a

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13:57:58
         1
            copy of that and send it to me today?
                       MR. BLACKWELL: I don't think so, but we can
13:58:00
         2
            talk about it off the record.
13:58:01
                       Are you getting ready to otherwise go into
13:58:04
             another subject? Is this a good time for a break?
13:58:05
         5
                       MR. ASSAAD: I'm still --
13:58:07
13:58:08
                       I mean I'm staying on number six. I only
             did part one of number six. But if you want a break,
13:58:11
             we can take a break.
13:58:13
         9
                                        Yeah.
                                               I mean at this point,
13:58:15
                       MR. BLACKWELL:
             sitting here, I don't know what's been asked for,
13:58:16
        11
13:58:17
             what's been produced --
        12
                       MR. ASSAAD: Well we asked for all testing,
13:58:18
        13
             and you guys produced a 2011 Schlieren.
13:58:20
        14
                       MR. BLACKWELL: Well I hear you're saying
13:58:22
        15
             that, but I don't have anything in front of me to show
13:58:24
        16
             me what you asked for, I don't know --
13:58:25
        17
                       MR. ASSAAD: Okay.
13:58:27
        18
13:58:27
                       MR. BLACKWELL: -- what it is you received,
        19
             so it's hard to answer.
        20
13:58:29
                       MR. ASSAAD: So the answer to my question is
13:58:29
        21
            no, you're not going to produce it today.
13:58:30
        22
13:58:33
                       We'll -- we'll demand production --
        23
                       MR. BLACKWELL: Well if you -- if you'd
         24
             like --
         25
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13:58:33
         1
                       MR. ASSAAD: -- a supplement of our
         2
             production.
13:58:36
                       MR. BLACKWELL: -- to supply my answer, you
13:58:36
         3
             could feel free to do so, but I think I gave you my
13:58:36
13:58:39
             own.
         5
                       MR. ASSAAD: We asked for all testing.
13:58:39
13:58:41
             haven't got this one. I'm just trying to expedite
             things so we don't have to come back another day,
13:58:43
             because I'm going to leave the deposition open
13:58:47
             regarding the Schlieren testing that we have not
13:58:49
        10
             received. And maybe it's part of a document that we
13:58:53
        11
13:58:54
             have received, but I have not seen it and none of us
        12
             have seen it, and so if you know what he's referring
13:58:55
             to and it's been produced, it might be helpful.
13:58:58
        14
                                                                 Ιf
             you don't know, that's fine, we could address it at a
13:59:00
        15
             different time.
13:59:04
        16
13:59:05
        17
                       Do you want a break or -- or not?
                       MR. BLACKWELL: Yeah, let's -- let's take --
13:59:08
        18
13:59:08
                       MR. ASSAAD: Okay. Let's go on a break.
        19
                       MR. BLACKWELL: Let's take a break.
13:59:09
         20
             Gabe, if you describe it, I will send an e-mail and
13:59:11
        21
        22
             ask the team.
13:59:13
                        THE REPORTER: Off the record, please.
13:59:14
        23
                        (Recess taken.)
         24
             BY MR. ASSAAD:
         25
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14:13:35	1	Q. Mr. Van Duren, before off the record we
14:13:37	2	discussed a 2009-2010 Schlieren test that was done by
14:13:43	3	you at Arizant before the acquisition of Arizant by
14:13:48	4	3M. Do you recall that testimony?
14:13:49	5	A. Yes.
14:13:49	6	Q. And it's my understanding that you you
14:13:52	7	did you did Schlieren imaging but you did not
14:13:57	8	create a report.
14:13:58	9	A. That's correct.
14:13:59	10	Q. Did you take pictures of the imaging?
14:14:03	11	A. I don't believe we took pictures at the
14:14:05	12	time.
14:14:05	13	Q. Okay. And who requested this type of
14:14:13	14	internal testing?
14:14:14	15	A. It wasn't requested. This was an internal
14:14:19	16	experimentation with a a new lens to do Schlieren
14:14:23	17	photography, so we were or Schlieren imaging, so we
14:14:26	18	were experimenting with it.
14:14:27	19	Q. When you say "we," it would be Arizant,
14:14:33	20	correct,
14:14:33	21	A. Yes.
14:14:34	22	Q at that time?
14:14:34	23	A. Gary Hansen and I.
14:14:35	24	Q. Who came up with the idea, you or Gary
14:14:38	25	Hansen, with this Schlieren testing?

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14:14:40	1	Α.	Gary Hansen.
14:14:41	2	Q.	And did you purchase the the Schlieren
14:14:46	3	lens or di	d you just rent it?
14:14:47	4	А.	We bought it.
14:14:48	5	Q.	Do you still have it today?
14:14:50	6	Α.	I haven't seen it. It's probably in the
14:14:52	7	laboratory	somewhere.
14:14:53	8	Q.	Okay. And you said the results were
14:14:57	9	inconclusi	ve.
14:14:58	10	Α.	I I'm not even sure we were doing any
14:15:01	11	testing.	We were learning how to use the the new
14:15:05	12	lens and t	the new in instrumentation.
14:15:08	13	Q.	So what what Bair Hugger model was used?
14:15:11	14	Α.	I'm not even
14:15:12	15	Q.	750?
14:15:13	16	Α.	I'm not even sure we used the Bair Hugger.
14:15:15	17	Q.	So when I asked for internal testing and you
14:15:18	18	referred t	to the 2009-2010 Schlieren testing, what were
14:15:22	19	you testir	ng, if anything, besides how to use the
14:15:26	20	Schlieren	lens?
14:15:27	21	Α.	We may have used a may have used a Bair
14:15:31	22	Hugger bla	anket to heat a surface to measure the change
14:15:35	23	in the ref	ractive index of the air above that, but I
14:15:39	24	believe we	e used I believe we used some conductive
14:15:42	25	blankets a	and probably we did use some Bair Hugger

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             blankets as well, I just -- again, I --
14:15:45
          1
14:15:48
          2
                        We didn't document it. I don't have a clear
             recollection of what we did, but it was more of a way
14:15:49
             for us to learn how to use the Schlieren lens and
14:15:53
14:15:59
             projector.
          5
                        And -- and when you look through a Schlieren
14:16:00
                  0.
14:16:03
             lens, what exactly are you seeing?
14:16:05
                  Α.
                        You see an image of the boundary of the air
             that has different refractive indices mixing, so it
14:16:14
             looks like a -- looks like steam rising, or smoke.
14:16:18
                        Okay. And that --
14:16:23
         11
                  Ο.
14:16:25
                        Is it based on the -- the refractive
        12
             indic -- index -- indices on the density of the air?
14:16:28
                        Yes, I believe that's correct.
14:16:32
        14
                  Α.
                        Okay. And you said you tested it on a
14:16:34
                  Ο.
        15
             conductive blanket?
14:16:43
        16
                        Yes, I believe we did.
14:16:44
         17
                  Α.
                        What conductive blanket?
14:16:45
        18
                  Ο.
                        I believe it was a Geratherm, but it could
14:16:46
                  Α.
         19
             have been a Hot Dog.
14:16:50
         20
                  Ο.
                        And does --
14:16:52
         21
                        The Schlieren imaging, you could see
14:16:53
         22
             different types of heat transfer; correct?
14:17:02
         23
14:17:04
                        It's not really heat transfer that you're
         24
                  Α.
             observing, it's merely the air movement caused by the
14:17:10
         25
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Î		179
14:17:15	1	different densities.
14:17:17	2	Q. And the air movement is caused by the heat
14:17:20	3	transfer into the air.
14:17:22	4	MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
14:17:23	5	question.
14:17:25	6	A. It it's caused by the air being heated by
14:17:28	7	whatever mechanism, whatever
14:17:31	8	Yes.
14:17:31	9	Q. Because when you heat air, it changes the
14:17:33	10	density and therefore you could see the different
14:17:35	11	refraction indices on the Schlieren in on the
14:17:40	12	Schlieren lens; correct?
14:17:41	13	A. That's correct.
14:17:44	14	Q. And did you compare the differences between
14:17:48	15	the conductive blanket and forced-air warming blanket?
14:17:51	16	A. I believe we observed them. I can't say
14:17:55	17	that we compared them.
14:17:56	18	Q. Because it's really difficult to have a
14:17:59	19	measurement. It's just more of an observation by a
14:18:01	20	visual observation than any sort of measurement,
14:18:04	21	correct, the Schlieren imaging?
14:18:06	22	MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
14:18:07	23	question, beyond the scope of the 30(b)(6)
14:18:10	24	designation.
14:18:10	25	A. The Schlieren is more of a qualitative

		180
14:18:12	1	measure.
14:18:14	2	Q. You could see a change, but you can't
14:18:16	3	quantify the change.
14:18:17	4	MR. BLACKWELL: Same objection.
14:18:18	5	A. There there may be a way to quantify it.
14:18:22	6	We've never done that.
14:18:23	7	Q. Okay. And you tested it on the on on
14:18:26	8	a Bair Hugger blanket. Do you know which one?
14:18:28	9	A. I don't know which one.
14:18:29	10	Q. And do you know what
14:18:30	11	You don't know which model Bair Hugger
14:18:32	12	blower was used.
14:18:32	13	A. I don't know.
14:18:33	14	Q. Obviously one had to be used; right?
14:18:35	15	A. Yes.
14:18:35	16	Q. Okay.
14:18:36	17	A. It wasn't relevant for the purposes of just
14:18:40	18	becoming familiar with the Schlieren instruments.
14:18:44	19	Q. So would you would you agree with me that
14:18:47	20	the 2009-2010 Schlieren imaging done wasn't really an
14:18:52	21	internal testing that was done on whether or not the
14:18:56	22	Bair Hugger device disrupts the sterile surgical
14:19:01	23	field?
14:19:01	24	A. Yes. It was not a formal test.
14:19:03	25	Q. Okay. And therefore, since it wasn't a

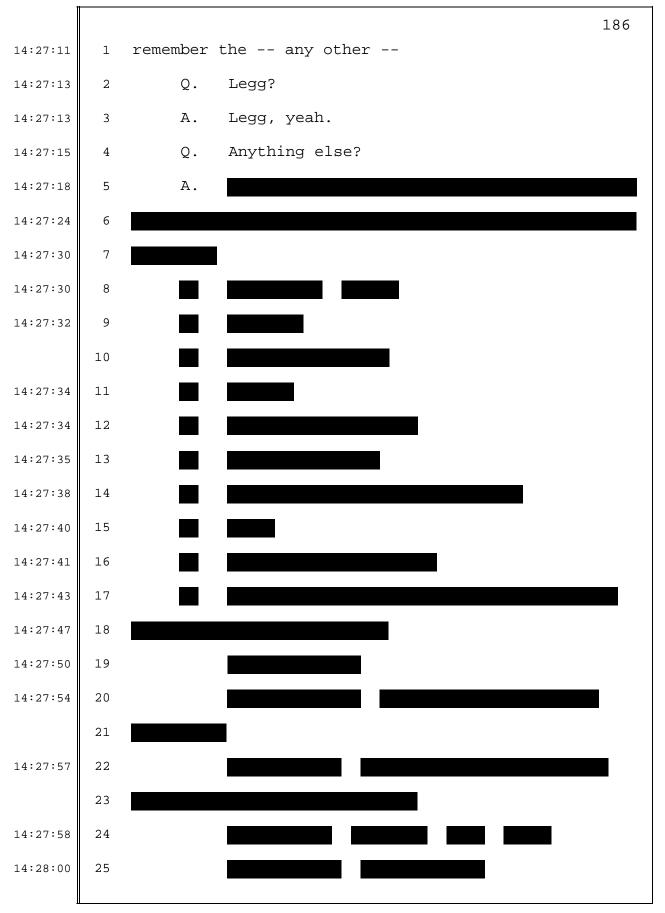
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14:19:06	1	formal test, there is no report.
14:19:08	2	A. That's correct.
14:19:09	3	Q. Because all formal tests, you have a report
14:19:15	4	at Arizant and 3M; correct?
14:19:16	5	MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
14:19:17	6	question as beyond the scope of the 30(b)(6)
14:19:19	7	designations.
14:19:20	8	A. Every formal test has a report
	9	Q. Okay.
14:19:22	10	A or at least a designation that it was
14:19:23	11	conducted.
14:19:24	12	Q. So would you agree with me that the on
14:19:26	13	only formal test performed with respect to the Bair
14:19:31	14	Hugger device disrupting the sterile surgical field
14:19:34	15	was the 2010-2011 Schlieren testing done at 3M?
14:19:37	16	A. Yes.
14:19:39	17	Q. Okay. But that's not exactly true; is it?
14:19:49	18	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the question as
14:19:50	19	argumentative.
14:19:51	20	MR. ASSAAD: It is argumentative.
14:19:52	21	MR. BLACKWELL: Well I object.
14:19:53	22	MR. ASSAAD: All right.
14:19:53	23	A. Well I don't recall any other ones being
14:19:55	24	done.
14:19:55	25	Q. You actually did calculations in 1998 with

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14:19:58	1	respect to whether or not the Bair Hugger device
14:20:00	2	disrupts the air coming out of its laminar flow and
14:20:05	3	whether or not it disrupts laminar flow; correct?
14:20:07	4	A. Right. But you asked me if we had done any
14:20:09	5	tests. Those are just calculations that I did.
14:20:11	6	Q. Okay. So you you'd distinguish between
14:20:15	7	internal testing whether like the physical test or
14:20:17	8	calculation?
14:20:17	9	A. Yes.
14:20:18	10	Q. Okay. The next is internal testing with
14:20:49	11	respect to dispersement of airborne particles and/or
14:20:54	12	pathogens. What internal testing has been done with
14:20:56	13	respect to by 3M or the company with respect to
14:20:59	14	dispersement of airborne particles and/or pathogens?
14:21:03	15	A. I'm not aware of any that has been done
14:21:06	16	internally.
14:21:06	17	Q. Okay. When you say you're not aware, is it
14:21:14	18	safe to say that 3M
14:21:15	19	A. 3M was
14:21:17	20	Q or Arizant did not do any internal
14:21:18	21	testing with respect to the dispersement of airborne
14:21:22	22	particles and/or pathogens?
14:21:25	23	A. Yes.
14:21:26	24	Q. With respect to internal testing whether the
14:21:40	25	Bair Hugger device harbors bacteria inside the device,

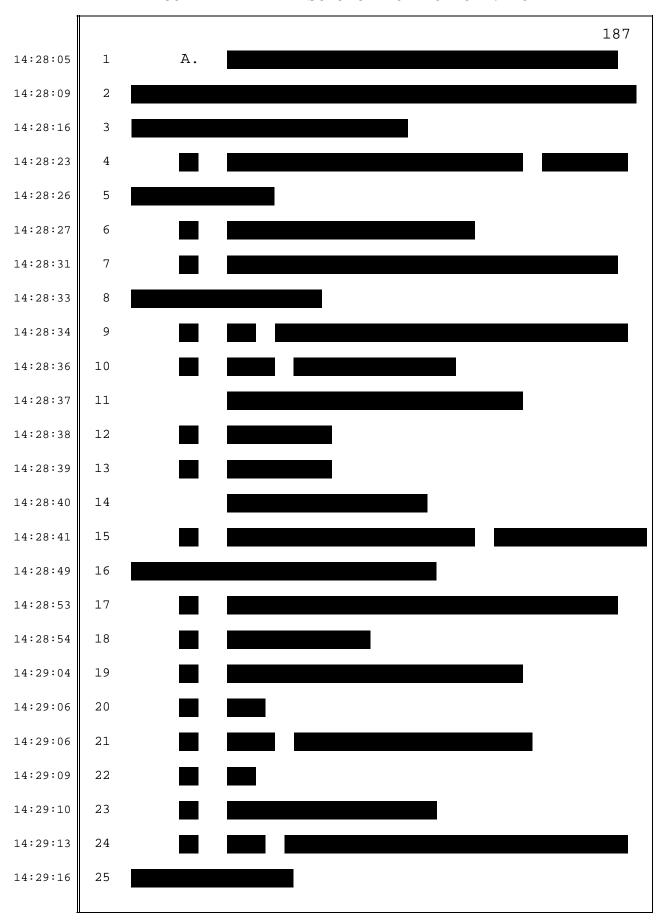
Î			183
14:21:43	1	was there	any internal testing done by the company,
14:21:46	2	3M, Ariza	nt, Augustine Medical?
14:21:48	3	А.	No.
14:21:48	4	Q.	Okay. With respect to the Bair Hugger
14:21:54	5	patient w	arming system causing surgical-site
14:21:57	6	infection	, was there any internal testing done by the
14:22:01	7	company,	3M, Arizant or Augustine Medical, with
14:22:04	8	respect t	o that?
14:22:04	9	А.	And what was the outcome?
14:22:07	10	Q.	Surgical-site infection.
14:22:09	11	А.	No.
14:22:10	12	Q.	Going back to disruption disrupting the
14:22:34	13	sterile s	urgical field, 3M performed computational
14:22:38	14	fluid dyn	amics to determine that; correct?
14:22:40	15	Α.	Yes.
14:22:41	16	Q.	Okay. Is that internal or external?
14:22:42	17	Α.	That was done externally.
14:22:44	18	Q.	Okay. So there was no internal
14:22:47	19	computati	onal fluid dynamics testing done with respect
14:22:50	20	to disrup	ting the the sterile surgical field;
14:22:56	21	correct?	
14:22:56	22	Α.	That's correct.
14:22:57	23	Q.	Okay.
14:22:58	24	Α.	Not internally.
14:22:59	25	Q.	So with respect to subject area number six,

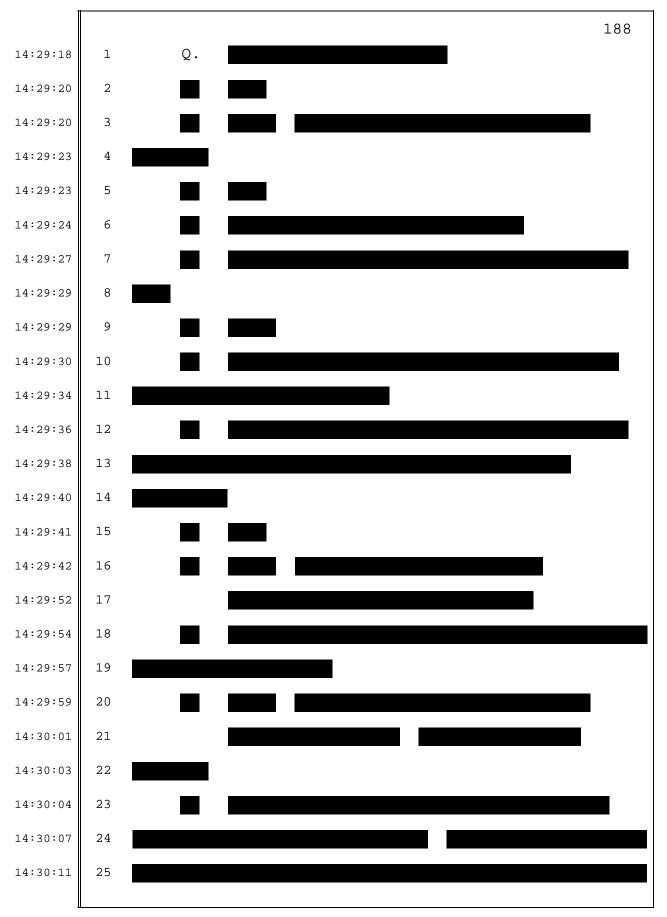
		184
14:23:59	1	the only internal testing done by 3M is the Schlieren
14:24:05	2	imaging done in 2010-2011.
14:24:08	3	A. Yes.
14:24:09	4	Q. Topic number seven titled defendants'
14:24:36	5	knowledge and analysis of third-party testing
14:24:38	6	regarding the potential of the Bair Hugger patient
14:24:40	7	warming system, or any component thereof, to disrupt
14:24:43	8	the sterile surgical field, disperse airborne
14:24:48	9	particles and/or pathogens, harbor bacteria inside the
14:24:50	10	device, and/or cause surgical-site infection, are you
14:24:51	11	prepared to discuss this right now?
14:24:53	12	A. Yes.
14:24:53	13	Q. With respect to
14:24:57	14	What I'd like to do is is go by one and
14:25:00	15	just to get the third-party testing, and we'll go back
14:25:03	16	later on. So with respect to sterile surgical field,
14:25:06	17	what third-party testing or knowledge do you have with
14:25:10	18	respect to the sterile surgical sterile field and
14:25:13	19	disrupting the surgical sterile field?
14:25:16	20	A. Well there was testing done by LUWA, a
14:25:25	21	company that certifies laminar airflow rooms in
14:25:29	22	Europe, that looked at the effect of the Bair Hugger
14:25:35	23	in a laminar airflow setting during a certification
14:25:39	24	process.
14:25:40	25	Q. That would be Sessler's article; correct?

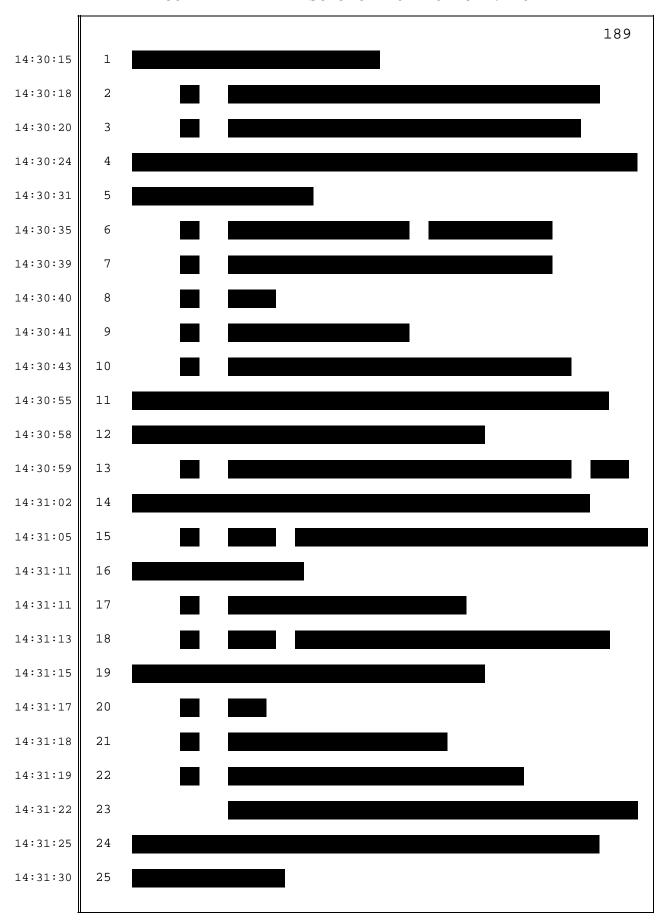
Î			185
14:25:42	1	A. Yes.	
14:25:43	2	Q. Okay.	
14:25:43	3	A. Yeah.	
14:25:44	4	Q. Were any any othe	r
14:25:46	5	Any other third-part	y testing that you're
14:25:48	6	aware of with respect to disru	pting the sterile
14:25:51	7	surgical field?	
14:25:52	8	A. That we conducted?	I I don't believe so.
14:26:00	9	Q. Well it says defenda	nts' knowledge and
14:26:03	10	analysis of third-party testin	g.
14:26:04	11	A. I beg your pardon?	
14:26:05	12	Q. Of third	
14:26:07	13	It says defendants'	knowledge and analysis
14:26:09	14	of third-party testing, not wh	at you just conducted.
14:26:12	15	A. Well we certainly an	alyzed a large number of
14:26:16	16	third-party clinical papers re	garding this topic.
14:26:19	17	Q. Such as? Can you li	st them all?
14:26:21	18	A. Well I mean, from me	mory, probably not all
14:26:24	19	of them, but things like Huang	and Moretti, Avidan,
14:26:33	20	there was a recent paper by Ki	mberger, and we
14:26:47	21	certainly analyzed the papers	by McGovern and Reed and
14:26:51	22	Albrecht. And, you know, a la	rge large number of
14:27:01	23	papers like like those.	
14:27:02	24	Q. What else?	
14:27:03	25	A. You know, right now	I I I cannot

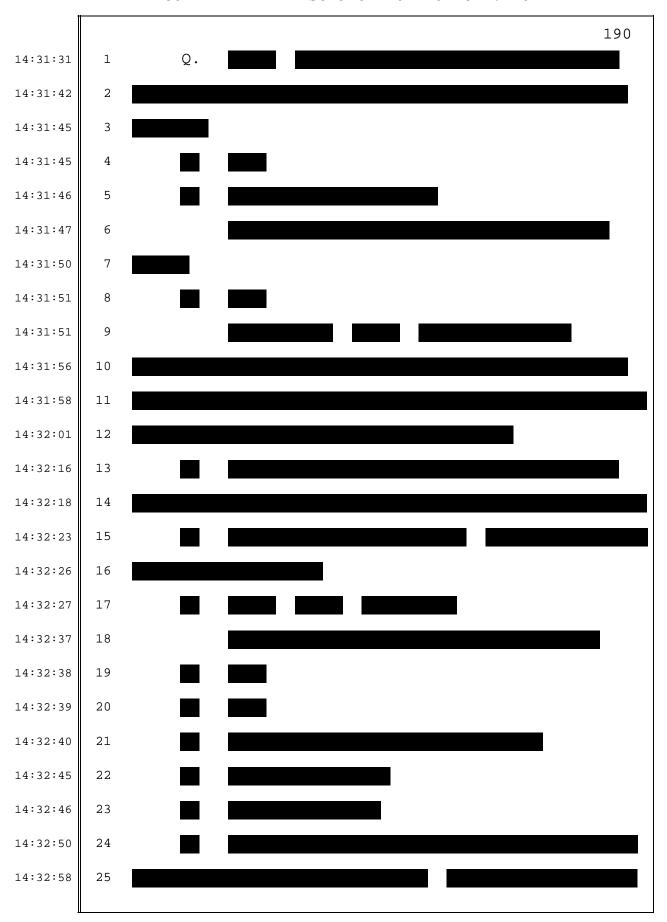


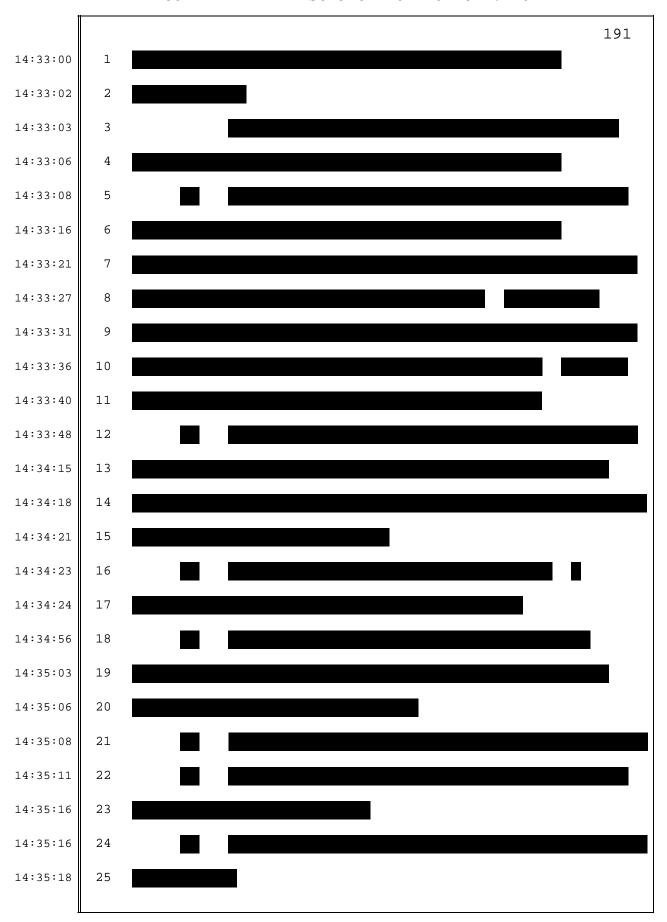
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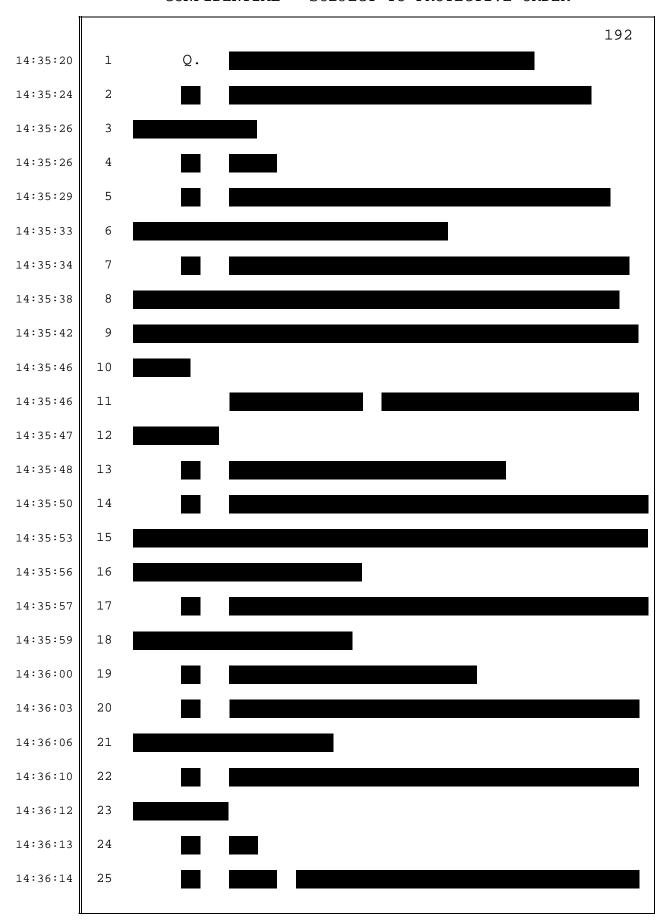


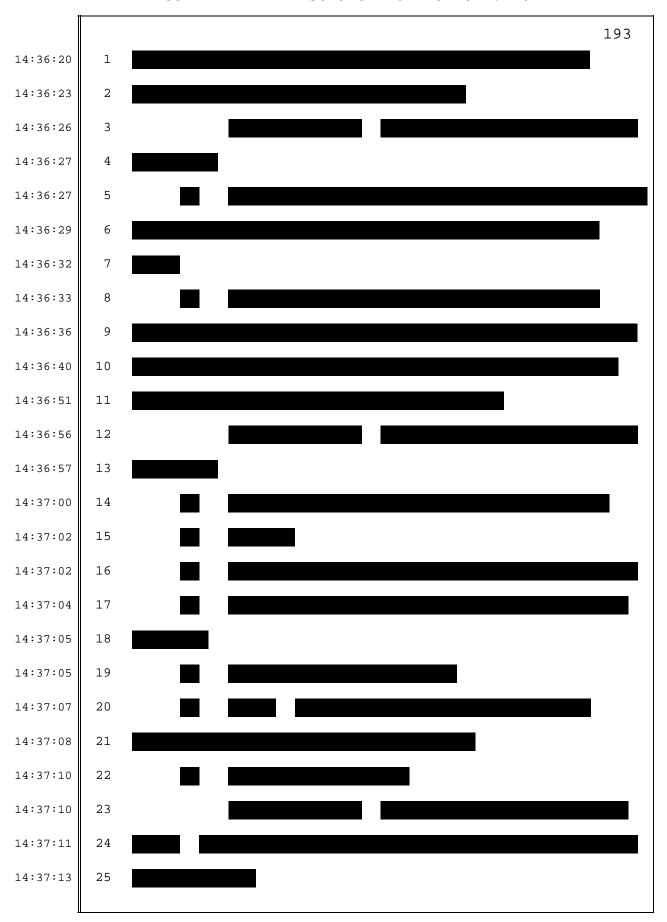


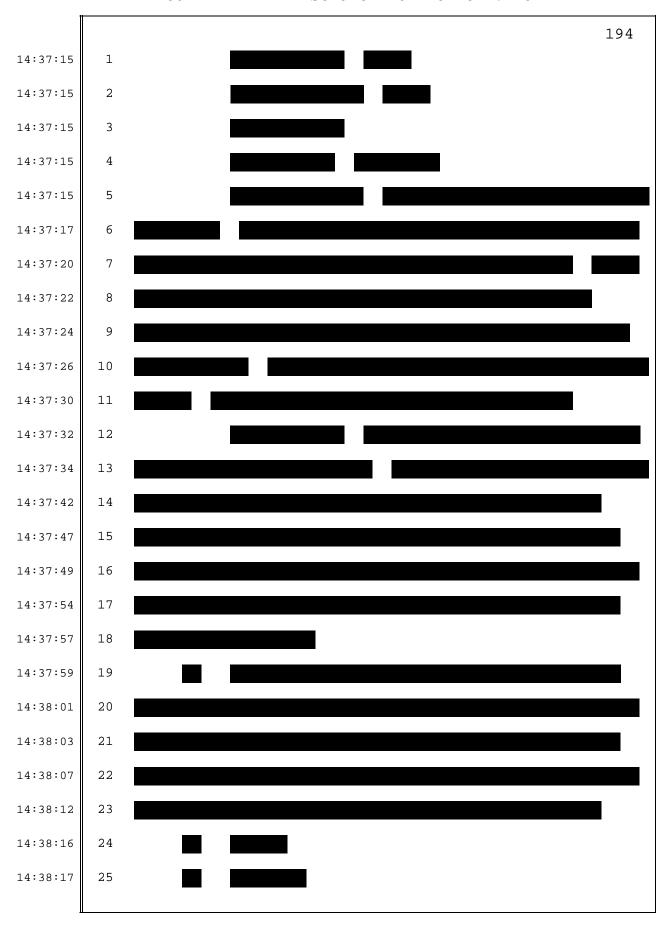


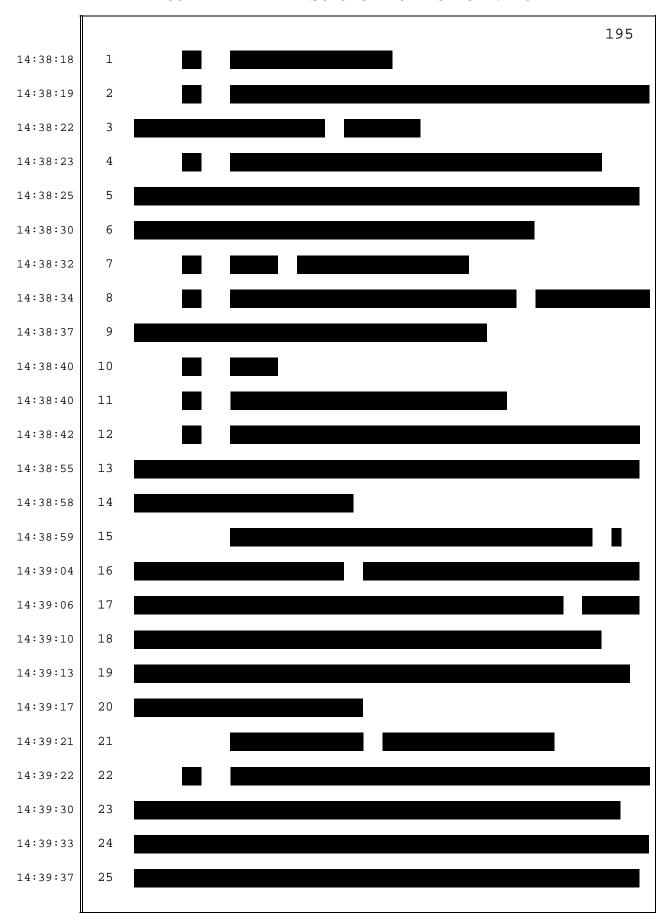


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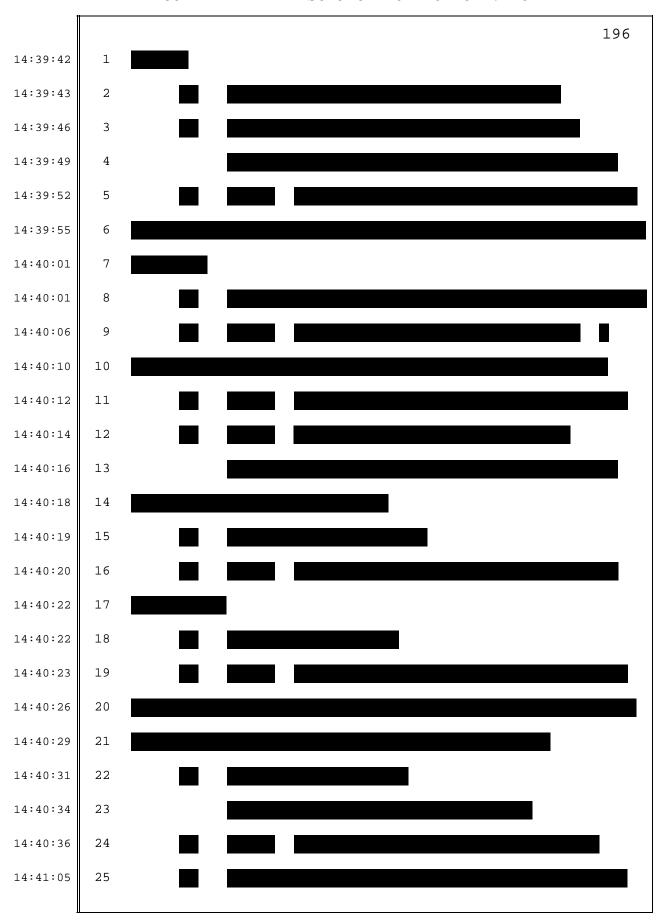


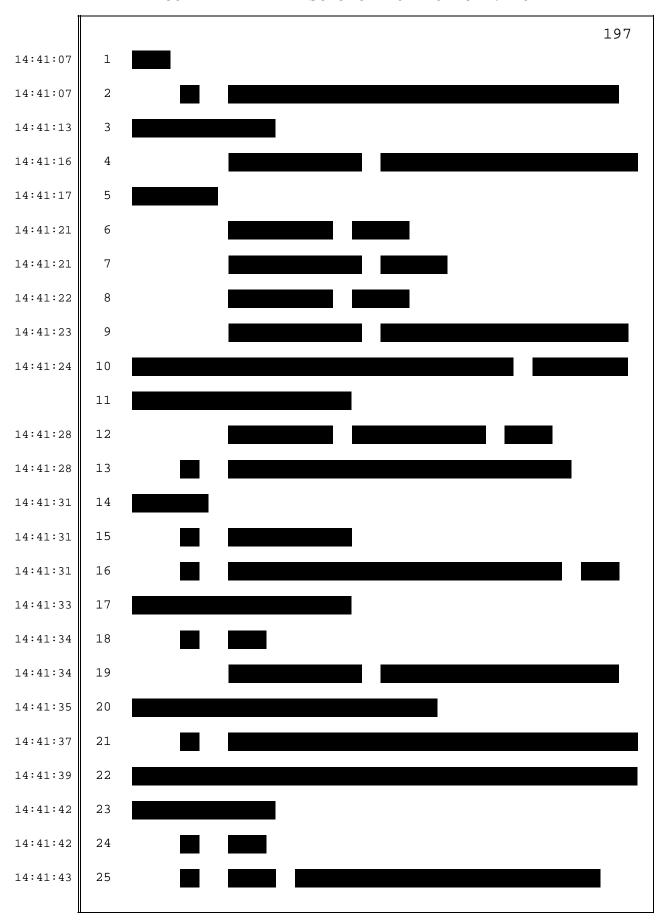






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		198
14:41:44	1	
14:41:45	2	
14:41:48	3	
14:41:52	4	
14:41:54	5	
14:41:56	6	
14:41:58	7	
14:42:00	8	
14:42:01	9	Q. Okay. So Sessler, Moretti, Huang, Avidan,
14:42:14	10	Kimberger, McGovern, Reed, Albrecht, Legg are all
14:42:20	11	articles with respect that you have knowledge and then
14:42:25	12	analyzed regarding disruption of the sterile field.
14:42:29	13	When I say "you," I mean 3M.
14:42:31	14	A. Yes.
14:42:31	15	Q. Any other articles?
14:42:32	16	A. I'm sure there are others, but I I can't
14:42:34	17	remember them right now.
14:42:35	18	Q. Well, you were supposed to remember them
14:42:37	19	right now because I'm taking a 30(b)(6) deposition of
14:42:40	20	the company's corporate knowledge.
14:42:41	21	MR. BLACKWELL: I object, move to strike as
14:42:42	22	to what he's supposed to be. Remember, a 30(b)(6)
14:42:46	23	deposition is not a memory test. So I disagree with
14:42:48	24	it and
14:42:49	25	Q. What

		199
14:42:49	1	MR. BLACKWELL: and you can disregard
14:42:50	2	counsel's comments in that regard.
14:42:53	3	You may ask your question, Mr. Assaad.
14:42:55	4	Q. What is defendant
14:42:58	5	Sitting here today, what is defendants'
14:43:01	6	knowledge and analysis of third-party testing
14:43:04	7	regarding the potential of the Bair Hugger patient
14:43:06	8	warming system, or any component therefore, to
14:43:10	9	thereof, to disrupt the sterile surgical field,
14:43:13	10	besides articles that I've listed?
14:43:19	11	A. Well I I mean I think that's the majority
14:43:22	12	of the articles that I'm aware of. Again, there may
14:43:24	13	be one or two that I'm not remembering, but I believe
14:43:28	14	that's it.
14:43:29	15	Q. Okay. And Sessler was funded by 3M;
14:43:35	16	correct?
14:43:35	17	A. Well LUWA was the company that conducted
14:43:40	18	the study was was paid by by Arizant.
14:43:44	19	Q. Okay. So the Sessler article, which is a
14:43:55	20	third-party testing which was funded by Arizant;
14:44:01	21	correct?
14:44:01	22	A. Yes.
14:44:02	23	Q. Okay.
14:44:02	24	A. I believe that is disclosed in that article.
14:44:05	25	Q. Yeah. And Moretti, was that funded by

Î			200
14:44:09	1	Arizant?	
14:44:10	2	Α.	No.
14:44:10	3	Q.	How about Huang, funded by Arizant or
14:44:15	4	Augustine	Medical?
14:44:16	5	А.	No.
14:44:25	6	Q.	Was Sessler or Moretti analyzed by 3M?
14:44:38	7	А.	Moretti was.
14:44:41	8		I'm not sure what you mean by "analyzed."
14:44:45	9	You mean	the paper or the
14:44:46	10	Q.	Well, for example, 3M put out and you put
14:44:51	11	out docum	entation regarding the anal analysis of
14:44:55	12	the McGov	ern paper; correct?
14:44:56	13	А.	Yes.
14:44:57	14	Q.	So 3M analyzed that, formally analyzed it
14:45:00	15	and publi	shed an analysis on the McGovern paper;
14:45:03	16	correct?	
14:45:03	17	А.	I don't think we published anything. We
14:45:06	18	Q.	Published to customers. I didn't mean
14:45:08	19	published	as in published in the literature.
14:45:10	20	Α.	I'm not sure we actually published that to
14:45:14	21	customers	. I think we had a lot of internal
	22	Q.	Okay.
14:45:14	23	Α.	documents discussing our analysis of that
14:45:16	24	paper	of those papers.
14:45:17	25	Q.	Okay. Was there any internal documents

			201
14:45:19	1	discussing	g your analysis of the Moretti paper?
14:45:21	2	A.	I'm I'm certain I must have sent e-mails
14:45:27	3	around dis	scussing that paper.
14:45:28	4	Q.	Okay. With respect to Moretti
14:45:36	5		Let's start off with the first one, Sessler.
14:45:39	6	Do you agr	ree with me, in the Sessler study that was
14:45:42	7	done by LU	JWA, that when the forced-air warming was on,
14:45:46	8	there were	e more particles over the surgical site?
14:45:49	9		MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
14:45:50	10	question.	
14:45:50	11	A.	Well in in one case.
14:45:51	12	Q.	Well the averages were mostly above
14:45:53	13		The average particles over the surgical site
14:45:55	14	were alway	ys greater for the forced-air warming for
14:45:58	15	the forced	d-air warming on than when it was off.
14:46:00	16		MR. BLACKWELL: Same objection.
14:46:01	17	A.	In yeah. In one case when it was on,
14:46:07	18	yes.	
14:46:07	19	Q.	Just one case?
14:46:09	20	A.	I believe it's just in one case.
14:46:11	21		But you have to remember, that study is not
14:46:12	22	a study th	nat looks at the particulates being ejected
14:46:16	23	by the war	cming unit, it's a study that looks at the
14:46:19	24	ability of	the laminar airflow system to reduce the
14:46:24	25	particulat	te load that comes from an external source

		202	
14:46:28	1	while the forced-air warming unit is being operated.	
14:46:30	2	Q. It's there to check the protective effect of	
14:46:33	3	the laminar flow system.	
14:46:35	4	A. That that's right.	
14:46:35	5	Q. Correct?	
14:46:36	6	A. But the but the particulates are	
14:46:37	7	generated externally from the warming unit. They're	
14:46:42	8	not being ejected from the warming unit, they're being	
14:46:45	9	in introduced	
14:46:46	10	Q. I I never said they're being ejected from	
14:46:48	11	the warming unit.	
14:46:49	12	MR. BLACKWELL: You may finish your answer.	
14:46:50	13	A. But I'm but I'm explaining the	
14:46:52	14	difference between	
14:46:52	15	Q. Okay.	
14:46:53	16	A a a study where you're looking at	
14:46:55	17	particulates that emanate from the warming unit as	
14:46:57	18	opposed to a study where the particulates were placed	
14:47:00	19	within the room to check the protective effect of the	
14:47:04	20	laminar airflow.	
14:47:06	21	Q. Well I agree with you that the study that is	
14:47:09	22	the standard that's used for the for the Sessler	
14:47:12	23	article, which is a DIN standard, is not is not	
14:47:17	24	used to count particles. Correct?	
14:47:19	25	A. I'm not sure what you mean by that exactly.	

			203
14:47:25	1	Q.	It's it's to determine whether or not
14:47:28	2		The standard that was used in that study is
14:47:30	3	to determ	ine whether or not the operating room theater
14:47:33	4	complies	with a DIN standard; correct?
14:47:35	5	А.	Well it
14:47:37	6		The laminar airflow system within the
14:47:39	7	operating	room, yes.
14:47:40	8	Q.	Whether it and strike that.
14:47:43	9		And to comply with the DIN standard in that
14:47:46	10	Sessler a	rticle, you just have to have a protective
14:47:55	11	effect of	two; correct?
	12		THE REPORTER: I'm sorry
	13		MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
	14	question.	
	15	Q.	To have
	16		To comply with the DIN standard, D-I-N, you
14:47:56	17	have to h	ave a protective effect of two.
14:47:56	18	Α.	Yes.
14:47:56	19	Q.	Okay. That standard was not created to
14:48:01	20	compare d	ifferent modes of patient warming.
14:48:07	21	Α.	Well in fact there are no standards for
14:48:09	22	that.	
14:48:09	23	Q.	Okay. But that was the purpose of the study
14:48:11	24	that you,	3M, funded, was to compare the particle
14:48:18	25	count abo	ve the surgical site between forced-air

			204
14:48:24	1	warming a	nd conductive warming.
14:48:26	2	Α.	Forced-air warming and no warming I believe.
14:48:28	3	Q.	And no warming, correct. I'm sorry.
14:48:30	4		Correct?
14:48:30	5	А.	Yes.
14:48:31	6	Q.	Okay. But the DIN standard was not created
14:48:35	7	to perfor	m that type of test; correct?
14:48:37	8	А.	Well that's not its main purpose, no.
14:48:47	9	Q.	It's not even its secondary, tertiary,
14:48:51	10	whatever	purpose. There's nothing in the DIN standard
14:48:52	11	that t	hat exists that says you could also use the
14:48:55	12	standard	to calculate particle counts when forced-air
14:48:58	13	warming i	s used.
14:48:59	14	А.	That's correct.
14:48:59	15	Q.	Okay. Now with the Moretti study, which
	16	was	
14:49:22	17		Are you familiar with the Moretti study that
14:49:23	18	you cited	that was
14:49:23	19	А.	I am.
14:49:24	20	Q.	Do you know what Bair Hugger unit was used
14:49:26	21	in that s	tudy?
14:49:27	22	Α.	I believe it was a 505E.
14:49:31	23	Q.	And the 505E has less flow than the 505;
14:49:34	24	correct?	
14:49:34	25	Α.	Yes.

			205
14:49:35	1	Q.	Because the Europeans complained about noise
14:49:39	2	too much.	One of the reasons.
14:49:39	3	Α.	No.
14:49:40	4	Q.	That's not one
14:49:42	5		What's the reason then?
14:49:43	6	Α.	The reason is that the motor that's used in
14:49:47	7	the 505 is	an induction motor and its speed is
14:49:49	8	proportion	al to the line frequency, and in Europe, or
14:49:52	9	at least i	n Italy, the line frequency is 50 hertz as
14:49:57	10	opposed to	60 hertz in the United States.
14:49:58	11	Q.	And was 3M or Arizant or the company
14:50:00	12	involved i	n any way with the Moretti study?
14:50:02	13	Α.	No. Only after I did contact Dr. Moretti to
14:50:08	14	ask him so	me questions, but this is after the study
14:50:10	15	was publis	hed.
14:50:11	16	Q.	And that wasn't done in a laminar flow;
14:50:14	17	correct?	That was
14:50:14	18	Α.	That was done in a conventionally ventilated
14:50:19	19	operating	room.
14:50:20	20	Q.	Well when you say conventional, is it
	21	unidirecti	onal?
	22	Α.	Well I I mean conventional
14:50:23	23	Q.	Or don't you know?
14:50:25	24	Α.	Well conventionally ventilated, that's all I
14:50:27	25	know.	

			206
14:50:27	1	Q.	Okay. So you don't know if it was
14:50:29	2	unidirect	ional or, you know, the air going from top to
14:50:31	3	bottom or	left to right or anything like that.
14:50:34	4	A.	Well both of those would be unidirectional.
14:50:37	5	Q.	But you don't know which unidirectional, if
14:50:39	6	it was.	
14:50:39	7	A.	I don't know.
14:50:40	8	Q.	Okay. You agree with me that the Moretti
14:51:01	9	study has	many flaws; correct?
14:51:03	10		MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
14:51:04	11	question.	
14:51:05	12	A.	Well I mean what flaws?
14:51:09	13	Q.	Well you you analyzed Moretti; correct?
14:51:13	14	A.	I did.
14:51:13	15	Q.	Okay. Do you agree with me that Moretti
14:51:15	16	consists	of certain flaws?
14:51:17	17	A.	Well if you have my paper, I'd be happy to
14:51:21	18	comment or	n my analysis.
14:51:21	19	Q.	Well I'm asking what what your knowledge
14:51:22	20	is today,	3M's knowledge today. Are you aware
14:51:25	21		Are you saying there are no flaws in the
14:51:26	22	Moretti aı	rticle or study?
14:51:28	23	A.	Well every study has flaws.
14:51:33	24	Q.	So you would agree with me that Moretti has
14:51:36	25	some flaws	5.

14:51:36 1 A. It may have some flaws.	
0 1177	
14:51:38 2 Q. "Yes" or "no." Do you agree with m	e that
14:51:40 3 Moretti has flaws?	
14:51:41 4 MR. BLACKWELL: I object as asked as	nd
14:51:42 5 answered.	
14:51:42 6 MR. ASSAAD: He has not answered the	е
14:51:44 7 question.	
MR. BLACKWELL: You've answered the	
14:51:46 9 question.	
14:51:46 10 A. Well I mean you're not asking me	
14:51:47 11 specifically	
14:51:47   12 Q. It's a simple "yes" or "no" question	n, sir.
14:51:47 13 Does the Moretti article have flaws? "Yes" or	r "no."
14:51:51 14 And if you say no, then we move on; if you say	y yes,
14:51:55 15 we'll discuss the flaws.	
14:51:55 16 MR. BLACKWELL: Hang hang on one	second.
14:51:56 17 This this colloquy has become talking over	each
14:51:58 18 other, so if you could wait until he finishes	his
14:52:00 19 question before you answer, and if you could v	wait
14:52:02 20 until he finishes his answer before you ask a	nother
14:52:04 21 one, the court reporter would appreciate it as	nd and
14:52:08 22 it makes a better record.	
14:52:09 23 MR. ASSAAD: Thank thank you, Je:	rry.
14:52:10 24 Q. So do you understand my last question	on?
14:52:11 25 A. Yes, I understand your question.	

		208
14:52:12	1	Q. Does the Moretti article have flaws?
14:52:15	2	A. Well, a flaw that if if there is one
14:52:19	3	in the Moretti study, would be that it's relatively
14:52:22	4	small.
14:52:22	5	Q. Okay. So the sample size is small.
14:52:23	6	A. Yes.
14:52:24	7	Q. Okay. Would you agree another flaw is that
14:52:31	8	it was not randomized?
14:52:33	9	A. Yes.
14:52:33	10	Q. Based on the Moretti study, are you familiar
14:52:38	11	with when, at what time, they took samples regarding
14:52:42	12	bacterial count?
14:52:43	13	A. I don't recall exactly when that was done in
14:52:47	14	that study.
14:52:48	15	Q. Would that have an effect on when the sample
14:53:00	16	counts were taken with respect to whether or not the
14:53:04	17	study is accurate?
14:53:08	18	A. Well it might.
14:53:13	19	Q. You're aware that, according to Moretti's
14:53:28	20	study, the first sample was taken immediately after
14:53:33	21	placing the patient on the operating room table.
14:53:35	22	A. I believe that's correct, yes.
14:53:37	23	Q. Okay. And that's at a time when there's a
14:53:39	24	lot of movement around the operating room table and
14:53:43	25	that's most likely when you get your highest counts of
I.		

		209
14:53:45	1	bacteria.
14:53:47	2	A. I think that's reasonable.
14:53:49	3	Q. Okay. And there was only 20
14:53:53	4	The sample size was only 20 people; correct?
14:53:55	5	A. Yes.
14:53:56	6	Q. Okay. Which, with infection rates being,
14:54:00	7	you know, one to three percent, that is a very
14:54:04	8	underpowered study with respect to surgical-site
14:54:08	9	infection.
14:54:09	10	MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
14:54:10	11	question.
14:54:10	12	A. If I recall, the the study wasn't powered
14:54:14	13	to look at surgical-site infection, it was powered to
14:54:17	14	look at the relative difference in numbers of colony-
14:54:23	15	forming units.
14:54:23	16	Q. Okay. And you agree that many of the
14:54:27	17	samples were taken regarding like the swab samples
14:54:30	18	of of before the skin was disinfected and the
14:54:34	19	surgical site was prepared.
14:54:36	20	A. Initially.
14:54:37	21	Q. Okay. And you agree with me another flaw of
14:54:41	22	the Moretti study is that they took the mean bacterial
14:54:46	23	load counts when the Bair Hugger was used and there's
14:54:50	24	no indication of at what times they actually did the
14:54:53	25	samples.

		210
14:54:55	1	A. As I recall, there was the
14:54:57	2	The time of extraction was not indicated.
14:55:05	3	Q. And because the study was underpowered, that
14:55:18	4	they could not get statistically significant results
14:55:20	5	with two of the three sample sites.
14:55:24	6	A. Well I I don't
14:55:25	7	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to I object to
14:55:26	8	the form of the question.
14:55:27	9	A. I I don't know that it's underpowered to
14:55:30	10	detect differences in colony-forming units. It may be
14:55:33	11	under it's certainly underpowered to detect
14:55:36	12	differences in actual infection rates.
14:55:39	13	Q. According to the study, it states, "In any
14:55:41	14	case, in two of the sampling points (A2 and A3) no
14:55:45	15	significant differences (p-value greater than .05)
14:55:48	16	were observed between the two increases."
14:55:51	17	A. That doesn't necessarily
14:55:52	18	MR. BLACKWELL: I I object to the form of
14:55:53	19	the question. There's no question pending. He's just
14:55:56	20	simply read a statement to you.
14:55:56	21	MR. ASSAAD: Are you going to keep on
14:55:57	22	coaching the witness?
14:55:58	23	MR. BLACKWELL: Are you going to ask a
14:55:59	24	question?
14:55:59	25	MR. ASSAAD: Well if you let me ask a
I.		

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211
14:56:01
         1
            question, but --
                       MR. BLACKWELL: Well if you would ask a
14:56:01
         2
             question, put it to him, but you sit here reading off
14:56:03
         3
            of a thing he doesn't have in front of him. If you
14:56:05
            want to ask him a question about it, go ahead.
                       MR. ASSAAD: I'm just asking if he's
         6
             familiar with the document, Jerry.
                       MR. BLACKWELL: I mean you're just starting
14:56:09
            now to simply talk into the air with a question
14:56:09
            ending --
14:56:10
        10
                       MR. ASSAAD: Mr. Blackwell -- Mr. Blackwell,
14:56:10
        11
14:56:12
        12
             if you want to coach, you can coach all you want.
                       MR. BLACKWELL: I'm going to make my
        13
             statement for the record and -- and so --
        14
                       MR. ASSAAD: I don't care if you want to
        15
             coach him --
        16
                       MR. BLACKWELL: -- if you want to ask him a
        17
        18
             question --
                       THE REPORTER: Okay. Let's go off the
14:56:15
        19
             record.
        20
                       (Discussion off the record.)
14:56:17
        21
            BY MR. ASSAAD:
14:56:47
        22
                       You agree with me that, according to the
14:56:48
        23
                  Ο.
            Moretti study, two of the sampling points, A2 and A3,
14:56:50
        24
14:56:55
             showed no significant differences in the CFU units
        25
```

		212
14:56:59	1	between Bair Hugger on and Bair Hugger off.
14:57:01	2	A. Yes. But you asked me if the study was
14:57:03	3	underpowered. P-value less than .05 does not
14:57:06	4	immediately mean that the study is underpowered, it
14:57:09	5	just means that the difference between the two means
14:57:12	6	was not statistically significant.
14:57:13	7	Q. And just to correct you, you meant p-value
14:57:16	8	over .05, not under.
14:57:18	9	A. Yes.
14:57:18	10	Q. Correct?
14:57:19	11	A. Yes.
14:57:19	12	Q. Okay. And defendants rely on Moretti with
14:57:51	13	respect with respect to whether or not the Bair
14:57:53	14	Hugger warming unit disrupts the sterile surgical
14:57:56	15	field; correct?
14:57:57	16	A. What do you mean "rely on?"
14:58:02	17	Q. Well when I said your knowledge and analysis
14:58:04	18	of third-party testing regarding the Bair Hugger
14:58:08	19	causing disruption of the sterile field, that's one of
14:58:12	20	the stuff cites articles that you rely upon in
14:58:14	21	using.
14:58:14	22	A. It's one of the pieces of evidence, yes.
14:58:16	23	Q. Okay.
14:58:17	24	A. It's not the only one.
14:58:19	25	Q. And you agree with me that Moretti is
I.	i e	

ger unit
ıdy.
study.
5.
he
è
ı do not
alysis,
ategory
a it's
sis and
other,
Is

		214
14:59:51	1	A. Well I
14:59:52	2	In a laboratory we normally think of a test
14:59:54	3	as a situation where quantitative data is measured in
15:00:03	4	response to some activity, and and then an analysis
15:00:06	5	is performed.
15:00:17	6	Q. Well with respect to the computational fluid
15:00:21	7	dynamics, who is the who is the third-party entity
15:00:32	8	that performed that type of analysis?
15:00:35	9	A. Well I believe there have been a couple of
15:00:37	10	them. Farud Memarzadeh conducted one.
15:00:45	11	Q. Farhad Memarzadeh?
15:00:48	12	A. Yeah.
15:00:49	13	Q. Okay.
15:00:49	14	A. And Professor Abraham at the University of
15:00:53	15	St. Thomas conducted one.
15:00:55	16	Q. Anyone else?
15:00:56	17	A. I believe that's all.
15:00:59	18	Q. And when did Abraham conduct his CFD
15:01:04	19	analysis?
15:01:04	20	A. In 2016.
15:01:08	21	Q. What about Farhad Memarzadeh?
15:01:12	22	A. I don't I don't remember the year that
15:01:14	23	that was done.
15:01:15	24	Q. Okay. And so those are the only two
15:01:21	25	analyses that 3M has any knowledge

Î			215
15:01:24	1		Or there's only two CFD analyses that 3M has
15:01:29	2	knowledge	of with respect to forced-air warming.
15:01:31	3	Α.	Yes.
15:01:34	4	Q.	Okay. And the Farhad Memarzadeh, do you
15:01:38	5	know whet	her or not, when you analyzed it, he used the
15:01:40	6	505 or the	e 750?
15:01:42	7	А.	I I don't believe any warming unit was
15:01:48	8	used to ma	ake that calculation.
15:01:52	9	Q.	Well there has to be specifications with
15:01:56	10	respect t	o be able to do a computational fluid
15:01:59	11	dynamics;	correct?
15:01:59	12	А.	Yes.
15:02:00	13	Q.	So what specifications did they use in
15:02:03	14	the die	d Farhad Memarzadeh use with respect to his
15:02:06	15	CFD analy	sis, if you know?
15:02:08	16	Α.	I don't know.
15:02:08	17	Q.	Okay. What about Abraham?
15:02:10	18	А.	He used data from the model 750 warming
15:02:14	19	unit.	
15:02:17	20	Q.	Okay. And is that something that you
15:02:22	21	worked	
15:02:23	22		Have you met Mr. Abraham?
15:02:24	23	А.	Yes.
15:02:24	24	Q.	Okay. Did you provide him that information?
15:02:27	25	А.	I did not.

		216
15:02:27	1	Q. Okay. How is it that Abraham was hired to
15:02:34	2	do third-party testing of the by using a CFD
15:02:40	3	analysis?
15:02:40	4	A. He's a very-well-known heat-transfer expert
15:02:43	5	in Minneapolis or St. Paul.
15:02:45	6	Q. Was that someone that you located, or
15:02:48	7	somebody else?
15:02:49	8	A. I I knew of Professor Abraham, but I
15:02:52	9	think someone else located him.
15:02:53	10	Q. So how how did 3M obtain the services of
15:02:58	11	Mr. Abraham?
15:02:59	12	A. I I don't know how he was identified, but
15:03:05	13	he he worked under the direction of Dr. Issa, my
15:03:10	14	former boss.
15:03:21	15	Q. You said he was a well-known heat-transfer
15:03:24	16	expert. What's your basis behind that?
15:03:27	17	A. Well he was a T.A. when I took heat transfer
15:03:30	18	and thermodynamics, and then subsequently became a
15:03:32	19	professor at St. Thomas as a heat transfer, so I've
15:03:37	20	known him for some time.
15:03:42	21	Q. You agree with me that the Huang study has
15:03:52	22	flaws; correct?
15:03:52	23	A. All studies have flaws.
15:03:53	24	Q. But specifically the Huang study has flaws.
15:03:56	25	A. I suspect that it does.

		217
15:03:57	1	Q. What are the flaws of the Huang study when
15:04:16	2	you analyzed it?
15:04:17	3	A. I don't have my data here in front of me,
15:04:20	4	but I'm sure that I've written extensively on that
15:04:24	5	study.
15:04:29	6	Q. Do you agree the sample size was small?
15:04:32	7	A. Yes, I believe the sample size was pretty
15:04:34	8	small in the Huang study.
15:04:36	9	Q. It was only 16 people; correct?
15:04:38	10	A. Yeah, I think so.
15:04:39	11	Q. It used the Bair Hugger 505; correct?
15:04:42	12	A. I believe that's the unit that was used.
15:04:43	13	Q. And that has less airflow than the 750;
15:04:47	14	correct?
15:04:47	15	A. Yes.
15:04:48	16	Q. And Huang even acknowledges, and I think you
15:04:54	17	acknowledged it in the Moretti study, that there's a
15:04:58	18	higher count of particles or bacteria in the beginning
15:05:00	19	of surgery in room air because of unrestricted
15:05:04	20	movement of personnel in and out of an operating room.
15:05:08	21	A. Yes.
15:05:09	22	Q. So taking a sample size of CFUs or particles
15:05:14	23	when you first lay down the patient is really not a
15:05:18	24	good indicator of particles or CFUs with respect to
15:05:27	25	what's really going on in an operating room during

```
218
15:05:29
          1
             surgery.
15:05:30
          2
                        MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
             question.
15:05:31
          3
                        Well I don't know what the relationship is
15:05:31
                   Α.
15:05:34
             between the initial particle load at the beginning of
          5
             surgery and later on.
15:05:38
                        I agree. But before an incision is made,
15:05:41
          7
                   Q.
15:05:44
             usually things become more static than when the
15:05:46
             patient is being placed and being prepped and people
             are running around the operating room; correct?
15:05:49
         10
                        MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
15:05:51
         11
15:05:52
         12
             question.
15:05:52
                        In -- in theory, yes.
                   Α.
                        Okay. And that's what Huang is saying here;
15:05:54
         14
                   Ο.
             correct?
15:05:56
         15
15:05:56
         16
                   Α.
                        Yes.
                                With respect to the forced-air
15:05:56
         17
                   Q.
                        Okay.
             warming analysis or knowledge of disrupting the
15:06:12
         18
             sterile field, 3M has compared -- or indicated that
15:06:15
         19
             people moving around disrupts the sterile field;
15:06:27
         20
15:06:34
             correct?
         21
15:06:34
                   Α.
                        One of many things --
         22
15:06:35
                        Okay.
         23
                   Ο.
                        -- that -- that disrupts the laminar airflow
15:06:36
         24
                   Α.
15:06:38
         25
             conditions.
```

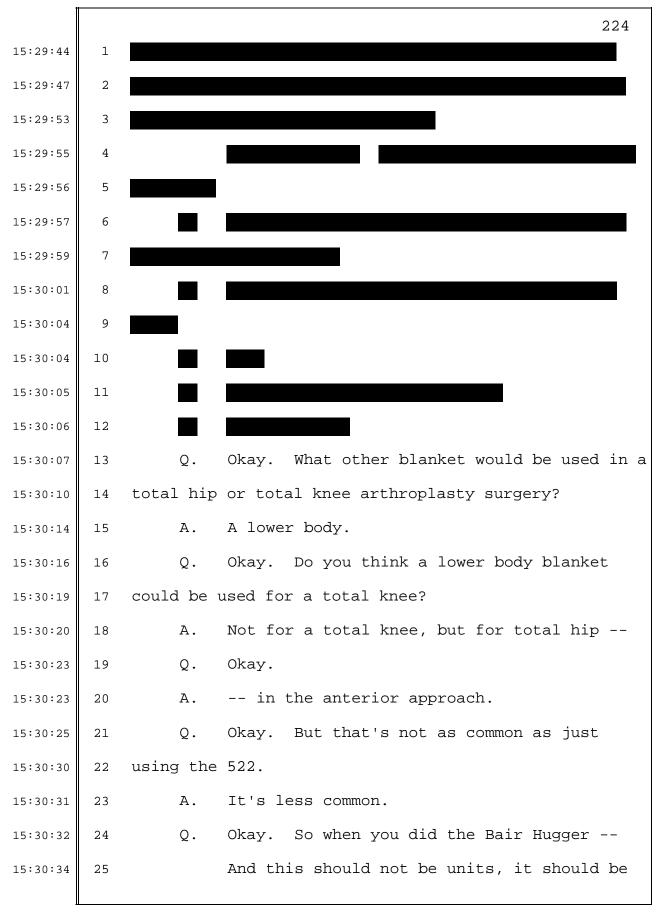
		219
15:06:38	1	Q. Has 3M done any analysis with respect to
15:06:42	2	comparing the disruption of the sterile field by the
15:06:45	3	forced-air warming device as compared to someone
15:06:48	4	moving in the operating room?
15:06:49	5	A. We have not conducted any studies like that.
15:06:52	6	Q. Okay. Do you know what the airflow is of a
15:06:56	7	person walking the airflow created by a person
15:06:59	8	walking in the operating room?
15:07:00	9	A. I don't know what the velocity is.
15:07:04	10	Q. Okay. Do you think it's more or less than
15:07:06	11	the air output of a Bair Hugger blanket?
15:07:13	12	MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
15:07:14	13	question.
15:07:16	14	A. I suspect that it's less, but I don't know.
15:07:20	15	Q. Well do you think a person moving from point
15:07:25	16	A to point B in the operating room is creating an
15:07:28	17	airflow of 30 cfm?
15:07:30	18	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the the form
15:07:32	19	of the question as beyond the scope of the 30(b)(6)
15:07:34	20	designation, and as calling for speculation.
15:07:38	21	A. I mean the total amount of air disrupted or
15:07:41	22	displaced by the movement of a body through through
15:07:45	23	a room is probably pretty large. I just don't know
15:07:49	24	what it is.
15:07:50	25	Q. You've never compared it to what the

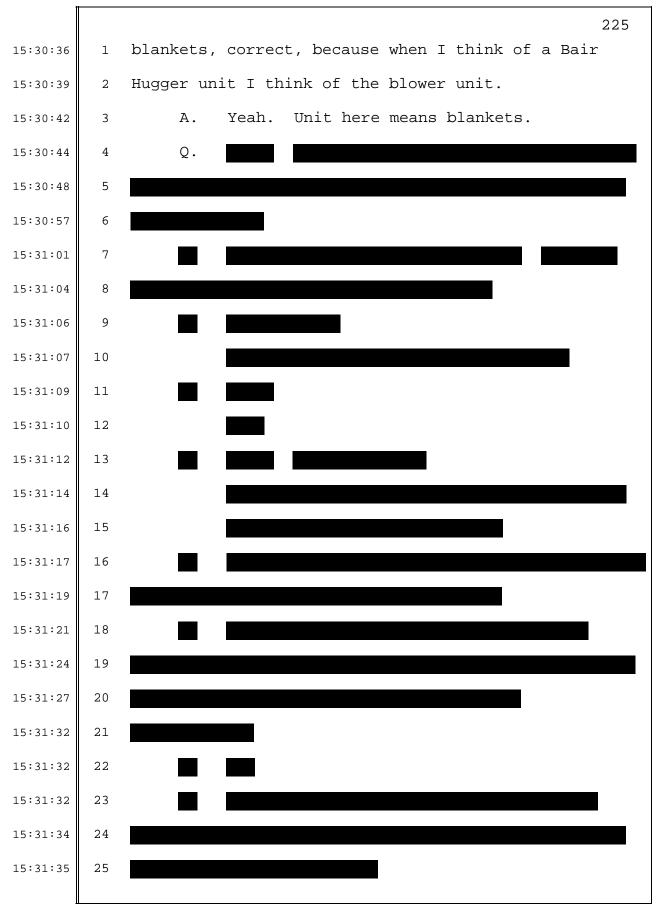
Î			220
15:07:53	1	disruption	n is with a forced-air warming device.
15:07:55	2		MR. BLACKWELL: Objection as asked and
15:07:56	3	answered.	
15:07:56	4	А.	No.
15:08:01	5		MR. ASSAAD: Take a break. Let's take a
15:08:04	6	break.	
15:08:05	7		THE REPORTER: Off the record, please.
15:25:11	8		(Recess taken.)
15:25:11	9	BY MR. ASS	SAAD:
15:25:15	10	Q.	We previously marked as
15:25:16	11		Exhibit No. 77 is a graph that I think we
15:25:21	12	discussed	earlier; is that correct?
15:25:22	13	А.	Yes, we did discuss this one. Yeah.
15:25:26	14	Q.	And this is the analysis that you did
15:25:28	15	regarding	joint infection rates and Bair Hugger unit
15:25:31	16	sales by y	vear; correct?
15:25:32	17	Α.	Yes.
15:25:33	18	Q.	And it goes from 1998 to 2012; correct?
15:25:39	19	Α.	Yeah, I think the infection rate did.
15:25:43	20	Actually,	it's from 1997. But the but the Bair
15:25:47	21	Hugger uti	lization rate is from 1998.
15:25:51	22	Q.	And based on the orange line, which is the
15:25:59	23	infection	rate; correct?
15:26:00	24	А.	Yes.
15:26:01	25	Q.	Okay. And with respect to infection rates,

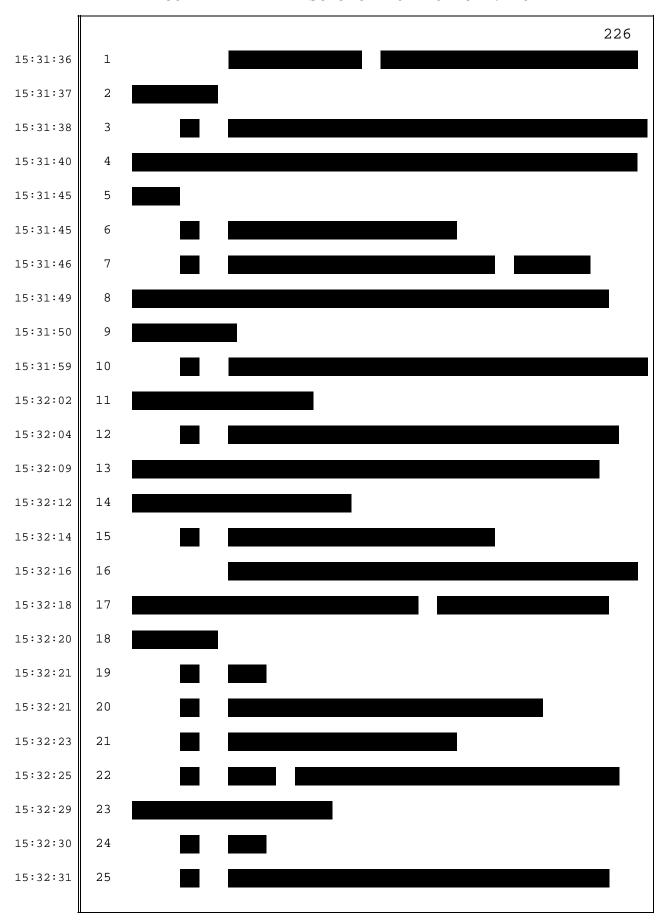
			221
15:26:09	1	you get th	ne data from the ICD-9 codes or did you
15:26:14	2	use the IC	D-9 codes to get the data?
15:26:16	3	Α.	I did.
15:26:17	4	Q.	Okay. And I take it on the right-hand side
15:26:24	5	are percen	stages of infection rates?
15:26:27	6	Α.	Yeah. It's the deep joint infection rates
15:26:33	7	divided by	the procedure codes, so it's a ratio of
15:26:38	8	number of	procedures performed in the denominator
15:26:41	9	divided	or the and the infection rate in the
15:26:44	10	numerator.	
15:26:45	11	Q.	Okay. And the procedure codes are 8151,
15:26:50	12	8152 and 8	3154?
15:26:53	13	Α.	Yes.
15:26:54	14	Q.	What's 8151?
15:26:55	15	Α.	I don't remember what they are, but they're
15:27:00	16	primary jo	oint replacements I believe.
15:27:05	17	Q.	Did you look at revision joint replacements?
15:27:09	18	А.	I did with and without.
15:27:11	19	Q.	Okay. Which ones with and which ones
15:27:13	20	without?	
15:27:14	21	А.	The without, you don't have the
15:27:15	22		That chart's not here. At least I don't see
15:27:18	23	it.	
15:27:18	24	Q.	Does that chart exist?
15:27:20	25	А.	I believe it does exist.

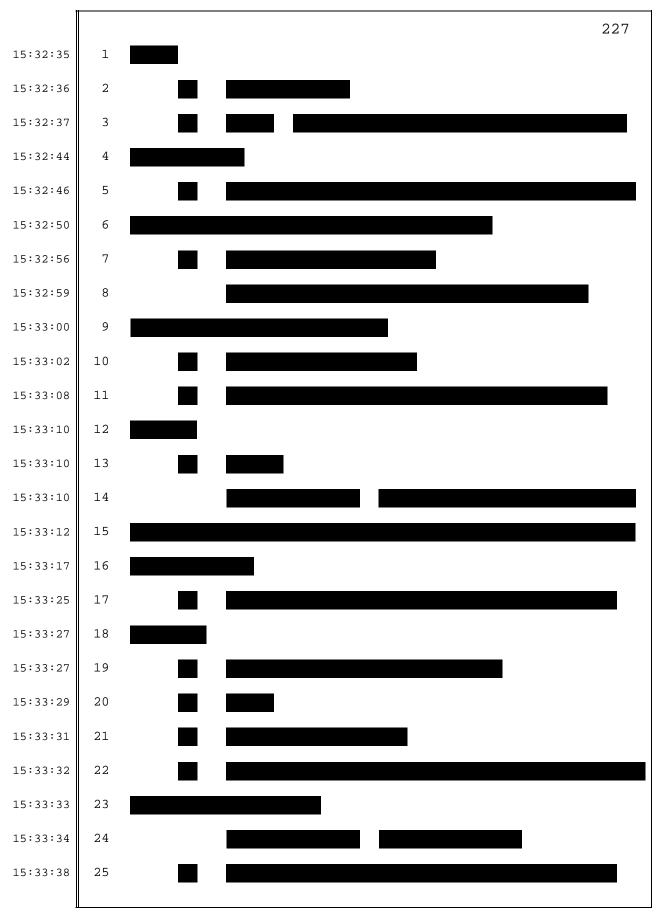
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222
15:27:21
                  0.
                        Okay. Is this one primary or -- or
          1
15:27:23
             revision; do you know?
          2
                        This is primary.
15:27:24
                  Α.
                        And how do you know it's primary?
15:27:25
                  Ο.
15:27:27
                  Α.
                        Because I think the rates are slightly
             lower --
15:27:29
                        I don't know. I'd have to -- I'd have to
15:27:32
             again look at the procedure codes to be absolutely
15:27:34
             certain of that.
15:27:36
                        Okay. Now are you saying here that the
15:27:38
             primary -- if this is the primary, let's assume that
15:27:40
         11
15:27:43
             it is because that's your best guess at this time --
         12
             the primary revision infection rates are between four
15:27:46
             and five percent?
15:27:50
         14
                        Well from -- from approximately 2004 to
15:27:50
         15
                  Α.
15:28:03
             2012, yes.
         16
15:28:04
                        All right. At some point it was over five
         17
                  0.
             percent; correct?
15:28:07
         18
                        In 2003 I believe, yes.
15:28:08
                  Α.
         19
                        Okay. And I guess, you know, since 1998 it
15:28:10
         20
             looks like it's roughly four percent or above;
15:28:22
         21
             correct?
15:28:25
         22
15:28:25
         23
                  Α.
                        Yes.
                               And I take it the blue line or the --
15:28:28
         24
                  Ο.
                        Okay.
15:28:34
             I think that's a blue line -- is the Bair Hugger unit
         25
```

		223
15:28:36	1	sales?
15:28:37	2	A. Yes.
15:28:39	3	Q. Is that sales or or placement, or both?
15:28:43	4	A. It's it's unit sales of blankets.
15:28:46	5	Q. Unit sales of blankets. Okay.
15:28:48	6	A. We don't sell the warming units, so I used
15:28:51	7	blankets as a proxy for
15:28:53	8	Q. Okay.
15:28:53	9	A utilization.
15:28:55	10	Q. Now is it all blankets or a certain type of
15:29:00	11	blanket?
15:29:01	12	A. It was all blankets.
15:29:02	13	Q. Okay. Now you would agree with me that the
15:29:13	14	blanket that is usually used in total hip and total
15:29:16	15	knee is an upper body blanket; correct?
15:29:18	16	A. I I believe that's normally correct,
15:29:25	17	although there are other types of blankets that are
15:29:27	18	used in orthopedic surgery.
15:29:30	19	Q. But we're talking here joint infection of
15:29:32	20	total knee and total hip arthroplasty; correct?
15:29:35	21	A. Yes.
15:29:37	22	Q. All right. They don't use pediatric
15:29:39	23	blankets or cardiac blankets for those cases.
15:29:41	24	A. No, they don't.
15:29:44	25	









			228
15:33:41	1		
15:33:51	2		(Discussion off the stenographic record.)
15:34:05	3	Q.	You earlier testified that you you used
15:34:10	4	Parvisi's	biostatistician to get the data that he used
15:34:14	5	in the 20	12 article; correct?
15:34:17	6	Α.	He he sent the data to me, yes.
15:34:20	7	Q.	Okay. His data only went up to 2009, so
15:34:35	8	where did	you obtain the data from 2009 to 2012?
15:34:38	9	Α.	I I I may not have analyzed the
15:34:45	10	infection	rate data during those during that
15:34:47	11	timeframe	
15:34:50	12	Q.	Well you have data points from 2009 to 2012.
15:34:51	13	А.	Well this didn't come from Dr. Parvizi.
15:34:55	14	Q.	Oh. Then I'm really confused. I thought
15:34:58	15	you said	you used his data to create this graph.
15:35:00	16	А.	No. I used the NNIS data to the create this
15:35:03	17	graph. I	did subsequently a diff completely
15:35:07	18	different	one
15:35:08	19	Q.	Okay.
15:35:08	20	А.	using Dr. Parvisi's biostatistician's
15:35:13	21	data.	
15:35:14	22	Q.	So these infection rates is data that you
15:35:15	23	put toget	her.
15:35:15	24	А.	This is data that came from the CDC NNIS
15:35:20	25	database.	

			229
15:35:20	1	Q.	NIS database.
15:35:21	2	Α.	Well it's called NNIS. It's now called
15:35:21	3	it's chan	ged names again, but it used to be the
15:35:26	4	National	Nosocomial Infection Survey
15:35:27	5	Q.	Okay.
15:35:28	6	А.	and that's where I got this data. It has
15:35:30	7	a differe	nt name now, they changed the name, but they
15:35:33	8	stopped c	ollecting the data in 2012.
15:35:36	9	Q.	Okay. And so your data set was different
15:35:45	10	than the	data set that was used by Dr. Freeman;
15:35:49	11	correct?	
15:35:49	12		MR. BLACKWELL: Yeah. I object as beyond
15:35:51	13	the scope	of the 30(b)(6) designation.
15:35:54	14	А.	It it seems to be.
15:35:55	15	Q.	Why don't you use
15:35:57	16		When creating this data set, why didn't
15:35:59	17	why did y	ou not use HCUP or NIH data?
15:36:04	18		MR. GOSS: Same objection.
15:36:05	19	А.	I used the data that was publicly available
15:36:07	20	on the	from the CDC.
15:36:20	21	Q.	And 3M was aware that you were performing
15:36:23	22	this anal	ysis; correct?
15:36:24	23	А.	No.
15:36:27	24	Q.	Did you perform this analysis on 3M's time?
15:36:29	25		MR. BLACKWELL: I object as beyond the scope

			230
15:36:31	1	of his 30	(b)(6) designations.
15:36:34	2	A.	Yes.
15:36:34	3	Q.	Did you report this analysis to anyone at
15:36:36	4	3M?	
15:36:37	5		MR. BLACKWELL: Same objection.
15:36:37	6	A.	Yes.
15:36:38	7	Q.	Gary Hansen; correct?
15:36:40	8	A.	No.
15:36:40	9	Q.	Who who did you report it
	10		Jay Issa?
15:36:43	11	A.	Dr. Issa.
15:36:44	12	Q.	Okay. Anyone else?
15:36:45	13		MR. BLACKWELL: Same objection.
15:36:46	14	A.	I believe it was just Dr. Issa and then the
15:36:50	15	legal tea	m.
15:36:51	16	Q.	Okay. Was Jay Issa aware that you were
15:37:02	17	performin	g this analysis before you gave him the
15:37:03	18	results?	
15:37:06	19		MR. BLACKWELL: Same objection, so object as
15:37:07	20	to form.	
15:37:07	21	Α.	Not specifically.
15:37:09	22	Q.	What do you mean by "not specifically?"
15:37:12	23		MR. BLACKWELL: Same objection.
15:37:13	24	Α.	Well he I mean he's not aware in in
15:37:18	25	in that l	evel of detail what kind of work I do.

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1	Q. I understand that. But was he aware that
2	you were going to spend some time doing this analysis
3	of infection rates and Bair Hugger sales blanket
4	sales?
5	MR. BLACKWELL: Object as beyond the scope
6	of his 30(b)(6) deposition designation, and object as
7	to form.
8	A. No, he was not aware.
9	Q. Okay. Has this chart ever been used in
10	formulating any internal testing regarding surgical-
11	site infections?
12	MR. BLACKWELL: I object as beyond the scope
13	of his 30(b)(6) designation.
14	A. No, it has not been.
15	Q. Now with respect to the Sessler study, I
16	hand you what's been marked as Exhibit No. 226. Do
17	you recognize this spreadsheet on Exhibit 226?
18	A. I don't recall if I've seen this before or
19	not.
20	Q. I represent to you that this is the data
21	that 3M prepared and sent over to Dr. Sessler with
22	respect to the the results of the study in
23	Amsterdam, at Amersfoort and Utrecht. Does that
24	refresh your recollection?
25	A. I mean it may be. I I I'm not sure if
	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

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232
15:39:30
          1
             I've ever seen this.
                        Okay. You -- you went to Amsterdam;
15:39:31
          2
                  Q.
             correct?
15:39:35
                  Α.
                        Yes.
15:39:35
                        And you actually helped perform the --
15:39:36
                  Q.
             the inter -- the external --
15:39:38
15:39:40
                        You helped obtain the data from Amsterdam;
             correct?
15:39:46
                        No. I was not involved in that.
                  Α.
15:39:46
                        You were not involved in -- in obtaining the
15:39:47
                  Ο.
             data from LUWA?
15:39:50
         11
                        MR. BLACKWELL: I object as asked and
15:39:52
         12
15:39:53
         13
             answered.
15:39:53
         14
                  Α.
                        No.
                        Were you involved in an analysis of the
15:39:54
                  Ο.
         15
15:39:57
             data?
         16
15:39:57
         17
                  Α.
                        No.
                        You mentioned before that only one particle
15:39:57
         18
                  Q.
             count was greater when the Bair Hugger was on as
15:40:01
         19
             compared to when the Bair Hugger was off. Looking at
         20
15:40:04
             the data, do you agree that that was an accurate
15:40:07
         21
             statement given by 3M previously in this deposition?
15:40:10
         22
                        MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
15:40:14
         23
             question, foundation.
15:40:15
         24
15:40:20
                        Well I'm not really sure what I'm looking at
         25
                  Α.
```

		233
15:40:22	1	here.
15:40:34	2	Q. Sitting here today, are you testifying that
15:40:35	3	you are not familiar to discuss the your knowledge
15:40:43	4	and analysis of the data that was used and obtained by
15:40:47	5	3M to publish the Sessler study?
15:40:52	6	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
15:40:53	7	question, and beyond the scope of his 30(b)(6)
15:40:56	8	designations.
15:41:01	9	A. I I'm telling you that I'm not really
15:41:05	10	sure what I'm looking at here.
15:41:07	11	Q. I represent to you that each of the numbers
15:41:09	12	represent particle count, and for for Amersfoort
15:41:14	13	and Utrecht they used the 522 and 635 blanket. You
15:41:17	14	were aware of that; correct?
15:41:18	15	A. Yes, I see those designations.
15:41:20	16	Q. And you're aware they had a particle counter
15:41:24	17	that calculated the particle count over the sterile
15:41:26	18	field; correct?
15:41:27	19	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the line of
15:41:29	20	questioning. The witness is referring to what is
15:41:32	21	marked as Exhibit 226 and he doesn't have personal
15:41:36	22	knowledge of the document, so
15:41:39	23	MR. ASSAAD: It's the Sessler study, Jerry.
15:41:41	24	MR. BLACKWELL: I understand, Mr. Assaad.
15:41:43	25	The Exhibit 226 you you gave him, he's not familiar

		234
15:41:46	1	with it. If you want him to assume that these numbers
15:41:48	2	are accurate and truthful for purposes of your
15:41:51	3	question, you can do that, and perhaps he can answer,
15:41:54	4	but I think he's stuck in just not being familiar with
15:41:57	5	the document.
15:41:57	6	Q. Are you familiar with the Sessler study?
15:41:59	7	A. I'm familiar with the study.
15:42:00	8	Q. Are you able to sit here and testify as to
15:42:02	9	3M's knowledge and analysis of the Sessler study?
15:42:04	10	A. Well we we didn't do the analysis of
15:42:07	11	the of that study. That was that was done by
15:42:10	12	Olmstead and and Sessler and the other authors of
15:42:14	13	that paper.
15:42:15	14	Q. You don't think Gary Hansen did the analysis
15:42:17	15	of the of the data?
15:42:18	16	A. Well he he may have.
15:42:20	17	Q. Okay. So sitting here today, you don't know
15:42:22	18	who did the analysis; correct?
15:42:24	19	A. I don't know personally who conducted the
15:42:25	20	analysis.
15:42:26	21	Q. Well does 3M know who did the analysis?
15:42:28	22	A. I think it's
15:42:30	23	I think the paper explains who did the
15:42:33	24	analysis. Each of the authors, as as part of the
15:42:38	25	disclosure, indicates what they were responsible for

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1	in the paper.
2	Q. Are you ready to sit here and discuss the
3	analysis of the data that 3M obtained from LUWA that
4	they used in publishing the Sessler article?
5	MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
6	question, foundation.
7	A. Well I mean I can I can look at this
8	spreadsheet and and answer questions.
9	Q. I will represent to you, for to speed up
10	things, that this is the raw data that was used by the
11	authors as well as Gary Hansen that was obtained by
12	the studies done in Amsterdam. Assuming that's
13	correct, do you understand what this data is?
14	MR. BLACKWELL: And I object to form.
15	A. Well I I mean I can look at the labels on
16	the spreadsheet and see that the you have a mean
17	and a standard deviation, and those are probably
18	particle counts, there's a raw PE, which I assume to
19	mean protective effect, and a final protective effect.
20	I don't know why there's a I don't know why there's
21	a difference, but I'll assume that there's some
22	calculation that makes that possible. Looks like
23	they're almost always nearly the same.
24	Q. Okay. You understand what a protective
25	effect is; correct?
	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

Î			236
15:44:12	1	Α.	Yes.
15:44:13	2	Q.	Okay. And the lower
15:44:15	3		The higher the protective effect, the better
15:44:23	4	the lamin	ar flow system; correct?
15:44:29	5		MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
15:44:30	6	question.	
15:44:31	7		MR. ASSAAD: Basis?
15:44:32	8	Α.	The better it is at removing particulates
15:44:34	9	from the	wherever these were sampled at the
15:44:37	10	Q.	Yes.
15:44:38	11	А.	surgical site.
15:44:39	12	Q.	So the higher the number, the better it
15:44:42	13	removes p	articulates; correct?
15:44:43	14	А.	The better the protective effect, yes.
15:44:45	15	Q.	Yes. So a higher the protective effect is
15:44:49	16	better wi	th respect to an operating room theater.
15:44:49	17	А.	In theory.
15:44:50	18	Q.	And in reality.
15:44:52	19	А.	I I'm not sure I would agree with that.
15:44:57	20	Q.	So you don't agree that an increased amount
15:45:03	21	of partic	le removed by an op particle removal by an
15:45:06	22	operating	room is has no relation to the quality of
15:45:15	23	the opera	ting room?
15:45:16	24		MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
15:45:18	25	question,	and I object as beyond the scope of the

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             30(b)(6) notice.
15:45:20
         1
15:45:24
          2
                        MR. ASSAAD: So it goes to the analysis of
             the sterile field, third-party testing.
15:45:25
                        MR. BLACKWELL: I don't think so, so I state
15:45:27
          4
15:45:29
             my objection for the record.
         5
                        So the -- the relationship of the protective
15:45:31
15:45:34
             effect to the quality of the operating room air is
             somewhat controversial given the large retrospective
15:45:39
             analyses that are done by Brandt and -- and Hooper
15:45:43
             that -- that at least provide compelling evidence
15:45:48
        10
15:45:52
             that -- that even when extreme measures are taken to
        11
15:45:58
             reduce particulates in the operating room, it doesn't
        12
             have any effect on reducing the risk of a subsequent
15:46:00
        13
             surgical-site infection. So that's my --
15:46:04
        14
        15
                        My answer to your question is based on that
15:46:07
15:46:10
             knowledge.
        16
15:46:10
                        Well are you familiar with the article
         17
                  0.
             written by Darouiche?
15:46:12
        18
                        I -- not --
15:46:16
                  Α.
         19
                        The author is not familiar to me.
15:46:17
         20
                        Darouiche, Green, University of Texas?
15:46:20
                  Ο.
         21
                        I'm not familiar with that.
15:46:23
         22
                  Α.
                        Comparing CFU counts to surgical-site in --
15:46:25
         23
                  Ο.
             to deep joint infections?
15:46:28
         24
15:46:30
                        MR. BLACKWELL: Objection to the question as
         25
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1	beyond the scope of the 30(b)(6) designation.	
2	MR. ASSAAD: You opened the door.	
3	A. I'm not familiar with that paper that I	
4	Q. Okay.	
5	A that I know.	
6	Q. All right. You mentioned before in your	
7	testimony that there was only one instance in where	
8	the particle count in the in the Amsterdam studies	
9	was greater for the Bair Hugger being on as compared	
10	to being off. Looking at this data, do you believe	
11	that accurate that the statement you said	
12	previously was correct?	
13	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to any assessment	
14	or analysis of Exhibit 226 as beyond the scope of the	
15	30(b)(6) designation for this witness.	
16	A. So as I look at the data in this spreadsheet	
17	in Exhibit 226, the protective effects listed here	
18	when the warming unit is off are all higher than they	
19	are when either the ambient or the warm temperature	
20	setting is selected.	
21	Q. And would it be fair to state, in ana	
22	analyzing this data, is that when the Bair Hugger is	
23	on, whether on ambient or warm, it decreases the	
24	protective effect of the operating room used in	
ī		
	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	

Î		239
15:48:03	1	MR. BLACKWELL: Same objection.
15:48:05	2	A. Well except in the case of the 635 in
15:48:06	3	Utrecht, it's identical.
15:48:08	4	Q. Okay. So except for the 635 in Utrecht, the
15:48:12	5	522 and 635 in Amersfoort and the 522 in Utrecht, when
15:48:17	6	the Bair Hugger unit's on, whether it's ambient or
15:48:19	7	warm, reduces the protective effect as compared to
15:48:22	8	when it's off.
15:48:23	9	MR. BLACKWELL: Same objection.
15:48:25	10	A. The the numbers here would indicate that.
15:48:54	11	Q. Okay. Another article you mentioned was
15:48:56	12	Avidan, which is with respect to surgical site
15:49:10	13	disruption of the surgical site. Do you recall
15:49:13	14	mentioning that article
15:49:13	15	A. Yes.
15:49:13	16	Q that 3M acknowledge and analyzed?
15:49:17	17	A. We're aware of that paper, yes.
15:49:19	18	Q. Okay. Are there any flaws in the Avidan
15:49:21	19	study?
15:49:22	20	A. Again, every every study has flaws.
15:49:28	21	Q. Yes, but I'm asking about the Avidan study
15:49:30	22	right now.
15:49:31	23	A. I'm certain that we could find flaws in that
15:49:34	24	paper.
15:49:36	25	Q. Avidan found that the internal components of
	i e	

		240
15:49:39	1	the Bair Hugger unit were contaminated; correct?
15:49:40	2	A. I think he confirmed that the filter had
15:49:45	3	contamination on the exterior surface.
15:49:55	4	Q. Do you not agree that the proximate hose
15:50:03	5	swabs grew bacteria on it, as well as the distal
15:50:09	6	hose hose swabs?
15:50:09	7	A. Yes.
15:50:10	8	Q. Okay. As well as the outer surfaces of the
15:50:12	9	filter; correct?
15:50:12	10	A. Yes.
15:50:13	11	Q. And you agree with me that Avidan also
15:50:15	12	showed particles and bacteria coming out of the hose;
15:50:17	13	correct?
15:50:17	14	A. Particles, I
15:50:21	15	I don't believe he showed particles, he
15:50:23	16	did
15:50:23	17	Q. Correct.
15:50:24	18	A increased CFU counts.
15:50:26	19	Q. My fault. You're correct. Increased CFU
15:50:31	20	counts coming out of the hose; correct?
15:50:32	21	A. Yes.
15:50:32	22	Q. And one of the weaknesses or flaws of Avidan
15:50:34	23	is that they only had eight units tested; correct?
15:50:40	24	A. That could be a that could be a flaw: a
15:50:44	25	small number.
1		

		241
15:50:45	1	Q. Okay. Do you know whether or not it was a
15:50:48	2	505 or the 750 used in Avidan?
15:50:51	3	A. I believe it was a 505, but I'm not certain.
15:50:58	4	Q. And another flaw with respect to Avidan is
15:51:09	5	when they did put the blankets on, they only did that
15:51:12	6	test with only two blankets to see whether or not
15:51:15	7	bacteria would come out of the holes in the blanket;
15:51:17	8	correct?
15:51:17	9	A. Yes.
15:51:18	10	Q. In your analysis of Avidan, is there any
15:51:30	11	scientific reasoning as to why the authors could not
15:51:43	12	detect bacteria that was coming out of the Bair Hugger
15:51:48	13	hose, could not detect it out of the blanket?
15:51:54	14	MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
15:51:56	15	question.
15:51:56	16	Q. Do you understand my question?
15:51:57	17	A. I understand your question.
15:51:59	18	Q. Okay.
15:51:59	19	A. Well in the first place, the way in which
15:52:02	20	Avidan looked at particulates being emitted from the
15:52:07	21	end of the hose was likely to entrain air around the
15:52:12	22	hose when when he held the hose over the over
15:52:15	23	the plate, so it's not completely convincing that the
15:52:19	24	particulates that were recovered in the settle plates
15:52:22	25	came from the hose. They may have come from another
	ı	

Î		242
15:52:26	1	source and been entrained in that air that was being
15:52:29	2	blown on the plates. So I mean it's entirely possible
15:52:32	3	that the had the experiment been done differently,
15:52:35	4	that they would have discovered that the air coming
15:52:38	5	out of the hose end was also sterile. So that's one
15:52:43	6	scientific hypothesis.
15:52:48	7	Q. So that that's that's a you
15:52:50	8	consider a seriously serious flaw of Avidan.
15:52:53	9	A. It
15:52:54	10	Yeah, it could be.
15:52:54	11	Q. Okay. What's 3M's position on it? Is it or
15:52:58	12	is it not a serious flaw?
15:52:59	13	A. It's a flaw.
15:53:00	14	Q. Okay. Would you consider it a serious flaw?
15:53:02	15	A. Well I think it's more important that they
15:53:04	16	were unable to recover any bacteria when the ho
15:53:07	17	when the blanket was put on the end of the hose other
15:53:10	18	than rather than the fact that they were able to
15:53:12	19	show that a hose in free air was able to entrain
15:53:18	20	bac bacteria.
15:53:20	21	Q. Now can you answer my question. Do you
15:53:23	22	believe that was a serious flaw, the fact that the
15:53:25	23	the way they collected data out of the hose also
15:53:28	24	pulled air possibly pulled air from outside of the
15:53:31	25	hose?

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15:53:32	1	Α.	Yeah.
15:53:32	2		MR. BLACKWELL: Object as asked and
15:53:33	3	answered.	
15:53:33	4	Q.	With respect to you you would you
15:53:41	5	would exp	ect strike that.
15:53:42	6		The method used to detect bacteria coming
15:53:46	7	out of th	e blanket is also flawed; correct?
15:53:52	8	Α.	Potentially.
15:53:54	9	Q.	Well it's a settle plate that was it
15:53:57	10	was	
15:53:57	11		You have a thousand holes coming out of the
15:54:00	12	Bair Hugg	er 522 blanket; correct?
15:54:01	13	Α.	I don't know what the number is.
15:54:03	14	Q.	A large number.
15:54:04	15	Α.	Yes.
15:54:05	16	Q.	Okay. You'd agree with me that unless you
15:54:09	17	could con	trol all of the test all the air that's
15:54:13	18	coming ou	t of the wide blanket, that you're just
15:54:16	19	basically	doing random chance of trying to detect
15:54:19	20	bacteria	coming out of the blanket.
15:54:21	21	А.	Yes.
15:54:22	22	Q.	And that's another serious flaw.
15:54:24	23	А.	Well sampling is a frequently-used
15:54:28	24	scientifi	c method to estimate. When when you can't
15:54:32	25	measure a	n entire quantity of something, estimation is

			244
15:54:37	1	a a cor	mpletely acceptable method.
15:54:41	2	Q.	I understand that. But when you're going to
15:54:43	3	estimate a	and do sampling, I mean having only two tests
15:54:47	4	is a very	low number and also indicates a serious
15:54:51	5	flaw.	
15:54:51	6		MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
15:54:53	7	question.	
15:54:53	8	Α.	I don't know if it's a serious flaw, but
15:54:56	9	it's	
15:54:57	10		A low number could could confound the
15:54:59	11	data.	
15:55:14	12	Q.	And Avidan suggested that a microbial filter
15:55:33	13	could be i	fitted to the nozzle of the hose to prevent
15:55:36	14	the risk o	of contamination; correct?
15:55:39	15		MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
15:55:40	16	question.	
15:55:40	17	A.	I I think he said it could be, yes.
15:55:42	18	Q.	And has 3M analyzed that recommendation?
15:55:44	19	A.	No.
15:55:48	20	Q.	Okay.
15:56:07	21	А.	I'll amend my last answer. You asked me if
15:56:11	22	we'd cons	idered or we evaluated
15:56:13	23	Q.	Evaluated, analyzed, considered.
15:56:15	24	А.	So we we certainly we certainly looked
15:56:18	25	at patent	applications from Scott Augustine that

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             described a method just like Avidan suggested, so
15:56:24
          1
15:56:28
             we had -- we were aware of at least a patent
             application from Scott Augustine.
15:56:31
15:56:34
                   Ο.
15:56:35
15:56:36
15:56:39
15:56:42
                   Q.
                        Okay. You also mentioned the Kimberger
15:56:43
          9
             article; correct?
15:56:58
15:56:58
         11
                   Α.
                        Yes.
15:56:59
                   Ο.
                         That article did not deal with total hip or
         12
             total knee arthroplasties; correct?
15:57:02
                         That's correct.
15:57:04
         14
                   Α.
                         Okay. Deals for shorter orthopedic
                   Ο.
15:57:05
         15
             surgeries; correct?
15:57:07
         16
15:57:07
         17
                   Α.
                        Yes.
                        And the sample size was also very small;
15:57:08
         18
                   Q.
15:57:10
             correct?
         19
                        Around 80 subjects I believe.
         20
                   Α.
15:57:10
                        Which, you know, based on your discussions
15:57:12
                   Ο.
         21
             with other scientists in the field, to do an analysis
15:57:14
         22
             on surgical-site infections, deep joint infections,
15:57:24
         23
             you need a large number of patients.
15:57:27
         24
15:57:29
                   Α.
                        Well that's not what the outcome of the
         25
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15:57:31	1	Kimberger article was, though, or the Kimberger study.
15:58:04	2	Q. And you talked about the Kimberger study,
15:58:06	3	and that was published in January of or accepted in
15:58:12	4	February of 2017; correct?
15:58:14	5	A. Yes.
15:58:15	6	Q. And actually, Kimberger said his study was
15:58:28	7	inconclusive and more studies are needed and
15:58:32	8	warranted.
15:58:32	9	A. Yes.
15:58:33	10	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
15:58:34	11	question.
15:58:40	12	Q. And to have an SSI end point would have
15:58:43	13	required a much larger setup since SSIs are rare in
15:58:47	14	the study's particulate patient population; correct?
15:58:50	15	MR. BLACKWELL: Same objection.
15:58:52	16	A. If surgical-site infections were the primary
15:58:55	17	outcome, a large number of of subjects would have
15:58:58	18	been needed. That wasn't the primary outcome in the
15:59:01	19	Kimberger study.
15:59:02	20	Q. What what what's your understanding of
15:59:04	21	the primary outcome?
15:59:05	22	A. The CFU counts.
15:59:28	23	Q. Do you know what type of strike that.
15:59:35	24	Do you know what type of surgeries were
15:59:48	25	used or performed in this study?
	i	

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15:59:50	1	Α.	They were minor orthopedic procedures.
15:59:53	2	Q.	Okay. Were there any implant procedures?
15:59:58	3	Α.	I I don't recall what the procedures were
16:00:00	4	now.	
16:00:23	5	Q.	Is Kimberger on the advisory panel for 3M?
16:00:31	6	A.	I don't believe that he's on an advisory
16:00:33	7	panel for	3M.
16:00:34	8	Q.	Does he have any relationship with 3M?
16:00:37	9	A.	He is a member of the Outcomes Research
16:00:39	10	Consortiu	m, but that that is as close as he gets to
16:00:44	11	3M.	
16:00:49	12	Q.	Real quick. Going back to Avidan, you agree
16:00:53	13	with me tl	hat there's a lack of statistical evidence
16:00:58	14	with resp	ect to the Avidan results; correct?
16:01:00	15		MR. BLACKWELL: Object to form of the
16:01:02	16	question.	
16:01:03	17	A.	I'm not sure what you mean.
16:01:12	18	Q.	There was only two blankets that were tested
16:01:15	19	with resp	ect to whether or not they could find any
16:01:17	20	bacteria d	on agar plates; correct?
16:01:20	21	A.	Yes.
16:01:21	22	Q.	Okay. Was there a p-value that was
16:01:25	23	calculated	d to determine whether or not that was
16:01:27	24	statistica	ally significant?
16:01:28	25	A.	Yes.

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16:01:29	1	Q.	And what was the outcome?
16:01:30	2	Α.	There was
16:01:35	3		Now we're talking about Avidan.
16:01:36	4	Q.	Yes.
16:01:36	5	Α.	There was no difference in the
16:01:40	6		There was no statistical difference.
16:01:42	7	Q.	The p-value was above .05.
16:01:45	8	А.	Yes.
16:01:45	9	Q.	Okay. So basically the hypothesis was not
16:01:54	10	proven or	disproven when you have a p-value above .05.
16:02:05	11	А.	It was
16:02:05	12		MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
16:02:05	13	question.	
16:02:06	14	Α.	The evidence did not support a difference.
16:02:14	15	Q.	But there was but the p-value also
16:02:16	16	there was	not
16:02:17	17		The study was to determine whether or not
16:02:18	18	there was	a difference or not. The null hypothesis,
16:02:21	19	that there	e was no difference; correct?
16:02:22	20	Α.	Yes.
16:02:22	21	Q.	Okay. And by having a p-value above .05,
16:02:27	22	you're sh	owing no statistically significant
16:02:30	23	difference	e, if any, with respect to the data sets;
16:02:32	24	correct?	
16:02:32	25	Α.	Cannot reject the null hypothesis.

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16:02:34	1	Q. Okay. But the fact that you could the
16:02:39	2	fact that you could not reject the null hypothesis
16:02:41	3	does not mean or indicate that the null hypothesis is
16:02:45	4	true; correct?
16:02:49	5	A. That's that's correct.
16:02:55	6	Q. So the mere fact that you cannot conclude
16:03:00	7	that bacteria does not come out of the blankets does
16:03:05	8	not mean that you also that you therefore can
16:03:07	9	conclude that bacteria does not come out of the
16:03:09	10	blanket.
16:03:10	11	MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
16:03:11	12	question.
16:03:14	13	A. Well I mean I the
16:03:21	14	I think as far as we can go is that the data
16:03:23	15	does not support the rejection of the null hypothesis.
16:03:26	16	Q. Yes. But doesn't prove the null hypothesis
16:03:29	17	is true.
16:03:29	18	A. No, it doesn't do that.
16:03:30	19	Q. Okay. So you can't say it's true that
16:03:32	20	bacteria does not come out of the blankets based on
16:03:34	21	the Avidan study; correct?
16:03:36	22	A. Statistically, no.
16:03:37	23	Q. Okay. Now you agree with me that the Legg
16:03:54	24	article showed an increase in particle counts over the
16:03:57	25	sterile field; correct?

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16:03:58	1	Α.	Yes.
16:04:00	2	Q.	Okay. As well as the McGovern article;
16:04:03	3	correct?	The McGovern/Reed article; correct?
16:04:05	4	А.	Yes.
16:04:05	5	Q.	By the way, why did you read the McGovern
16:04:08	6	and Reed	depositions in preparation of today's
16:04:10	7	testimony	?
16:04:11	8	A.	They were among the few that I haven't read.
16:04:17	9	Q.	I thought you said in preparation of today's
16:04:19	10	deposition	n you read Reed and McGovern.
16:04:21	11	A.	Yes.
16:04:21	12	Q.	Okay. Why did you
16:04:24	13		Is is there any reason why you read those
16:04:26	14	two artic	les in preparation of today's testimony?
16:04:30	15		MR. BLACKWELL: I object as asked and
16:04:30	16	answered.	
16:04:30	17	A.	They were among the few that I have never
16:04:32	18	read.	
16:04:32	19	Q.	Okay. So it was just depositions that
16:04:36	20	you th	at you haven't read, but you didn't
16:04:38	21	specifica	lly read them in preparation for your
16:04:42	22	deposition	n testimony today; is that fair?
16:04:47	23	Α.	Yeah, that's fair.
16:04:48	24	Q.	Okay. And you mentioned Memarzadeh as CFD
16:05:14	25	testing,	and you agree with me that the Memzar
16:05:14	25	testing,	and you agree with me that the Memzar

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16:05:17	1	Memarzadeh article showed a slight increase in the
16:05:19	2	disruption of the sterile surgical field; correct?
16:05:23	3	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
16:05:24	4	question.
16:05:27	5	A. I don't recall that that's what that he
16:05:30	6	found.
16:05:39	7	Q. So you agree with me that, with respect to
16:05:43	8	surgical-site disruption, that Sessler, McGovern and
16:05:56	9	Legg studies that looked at this issue show an
16:05:58	10	increase in particle counts over the surgical site.
16:06:03	11	MR. BLACKWELL: Object to form.
16:06:08	12	A. Well in in absolute numbers, in absolute
16:06:12	13	particle count, it's true for the Sessler study except
16:06:17	14	for the 635 blanket at at Utrecht.
16:06:20	15	Q. Which was equal; correct?
16:06:22	16	A. They're equal.
16:06:23	17	Q. Legg showed the same thing; correct? Both
16:06:25	18	of his articles showed an increase in particle counts.
16:06:28	19	A. I believe that's correct.
16:06:28	20	Q. And McGovern showed an increase in particle
16:06:31	21	counts; correct?
16:06:31	22	A. Yes.
16:06:31	23	Q. And would you agree with me that, based on
16:06:34	24	these studies and even the Sessler study, that
16:06:37	25	forced-air warming has an effect on the sterile field?

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16:06:43	1	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to form.
16:06:52	2	A. Well again, the study that was done in
16:06:56	3	Amersfoort and Utrecht is not from particles generated
16:07:01	4	by the forced-air warming unit, those are particles
16:07:03	5	that were generated external to the surf to the
16:07:07	6	patient with the operation of the forced-air warming
16:07:09	7	unit, and in the time period that the data was
16:07:16	8	collected there were either essentially no differences
16:07:19	9	or equal amounts of particles in those in that
16:07:23	10	study.
16:07:30	11	Q. Well you would agree with me, in every time
16:07:32	12	the Bair Hugger unit is on the warm setting, even on
16:07:35	13	the 635, that there's always more particles over the
16:07:40	14	sterile field than when the Bair Hugger is off.
16:07:42	15	A. No, I wouldn't agree with that. In Utrecht,
16:07:45	16	the 635, the protective effect when the unit was off
16:07:49	17	is 4.7 oh, sorry. I
16:07:52	18	Yes, that is correct. The the when
16:07:55	19	it's off, the protective effect is higher
16:07:58	20	Q. Okay.
16:07:58	21	A than it is when it's on.
16:07:59	22	Q. And if you look at the averages, because
16:08:02	23	that's how they protect they get the protective
16:08:04	24	effect, the forced-air warming when the Bair Hugger is
16:08:06	25	warm, in every single study it has more particles over

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             the sterile field than when the Bair Hugger is off.
16:08:10
          1
16:08:13
          2
                        MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
16:08:15
             question, and beyond the scope of the 30(b)(6)
             designations.
16:08:17
16:08:25
                        Well I mean actually not in every case.
                  Α.
                                                                     Ι
             mean if you look at the --
16:08:28
16:08:29
                  Q.
                        If you look at the averages.
                        The averages, yes. But if you look at the
16:08:30
                  Α.
             cases that go into those averages, that's not correct.
16:08:33
             There are several where the -- the number of particles
16:08:36
16:08:41
             recovered in the -- under ambient conditions and warm
         11
16:08:43
         12
             conditions are lower than they are during the off
             condition.
16:08:47
         13
16:08:52
         14
                  Ο.
                        For some. But you --
                        That's why when you do sampling you look at
16:08:54
         15
16:08:57
             averages; correct?
         16
                        Yes, right.
16:08:57
         17
                  Α.
                        Because there's many factors and you try a
16:08:58
         18
                  Q.
16:09:01
             get an average; correct?
         19
16:09:02
         20
                  Α.
                        Yes.
                        And you agree with me that the average here,
16:09:02
                  Ο.
         21
             every single mean -- which means average, correct,
16:09:04
         22
16:09:07
             "mean" is equal to "average" --
         23
16:09:10
                  Α.
         24
                        Yes.
16:09:10
                        -- indicates that the -- when the Bair
         25
                  Ο.
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16:09:10	1	Hugger is on, the average the average particles are
16:09:13	2	higher when the Bair Hugger is off; correct?
16:09:17	3	MR. BLACKWELL: Same objection, beyond the
16:09:18	4	scope of the 30(b)(6) designation.
16:09:21	5	A. I would agree that the averages are that
16:09:24	6	way, yes.
16:09:24	7	Q. And you agree that every single every
16:09:27	8	time the Bair Hugger is on, the protective effect is
16:09:30	9	lower than when the Bair Hugger is off.
16:09:32	10	MR. BLACKWELL: Same objections.
16:09:39	11	A. Except when it's exactly the same.
16:09:41	12	Q. When the Bair Hugger is on compared to off.
16:09:44	13	A. Yes.
16:09:45	14	Q. Where do you see it being exactly the same?
16:09:48	15	A. When it's on ambient temperature in Utrecht
16:09:52	16	with the 635.
16:09:53	17	Q. Oh, you are correct. When the Bair Hugger
16:09:54	18	is on warm as compared to it's off.
16:09:57	19	MR. BLACKWELL: Same objection.
16:09:57	20	A. In the warm condition, yes.
16:09:59	21	Q. Okay. And therefore, you would agree with
16:10:03	22	me that, based on the study that 3M paid for, that the
16:10:09	23	Bair Hugger has an effect, when the Bair Hugger is on
16:10:12	24	warm, has an effect on the protective effect.
16:10:15	25	MR. BLACKWELL: I object that to the form

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16:10:17	1	of the qu	estion and move to strike the comment about
16:10:22	2	the study	being paid for.
16:10:25	3	Α.	I'm sorry, would you repeat the question?
16:10:27	4	Q.	You agree with me that 3M paid for the
16:10:31	5	study; co	rrect?
16:10:31	6		MR. BLACKWELL: I object and move
16:10:34	7		Object to the form of the question.
16:10:35	8		MR. ASSAAD: Basis?
16:10:37	9		MR. BLACKWELL: "Paid for." 3M didn't pay
16:10:38	10	for the s	tudy, they funded a study.
16:10:40	11		MR. ASSAAD: Okay.
16:10:41	12	Q.	3M funded the study; correct?
16:10:43	13		MR. BLACKWELL: They didn't go out and buy a
16:10:45	14	study.	
16:10:45	15	Q.	3M funded the study; correct?
16:10:47	16	А.	Yes.
16:10:47	17	Q.	And 3M
16:10:49	18	А.	
16:10:53	19		
16:10:54	20		
16:10:56	21		
16:10:56	22		
16:10:59	23		
16:11:03	24		
16:11:04	25		

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16:11:04
          1
16:11:07
          2
16:11:08
          3
16:11:08
16:11:11
16:11:11
                        Okay. And therefore, you agree with me that
16:11:11
             the 3M-funded study here in Sessler indicates that
16:11:15
             when the Bair Hugger is on warm as compared to the
16:11:19
             Bair Hugger off, it has an effect on the -- on the
16:11:22
         10
             particle counts of the sterile field.
16:11:26
         11
16:11:29
         12
                   Α.
                        I would agree that the -- the particles are
             higher -- the particle counts are higher when the unit
16:11:33
         14
             is on --
16:11:36
16:11:36
         15
                   Ο.
                        Warm.
                        -- under those conditions, yeah.
16:11:37
                   Α.
         16
                        Okay. And you agree with me that both Legg
16:11:38
         17
                   Q.
             and McGovern also indicate higher particle counts or
16:11:41
         18
             bubble counts when the Bair Hugger is on warm as
16:11:44
         19
             compared to the Bair Hugger is off.
16:11:47
         20
16:11:48
                        MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
         21
             question.
16:11:49
         22
16:11:51
                   Α.
         23
                        Yes.
16:11:52
                        So based on all those studies, you agree
         24
                   Ο.
16:11:55
             with me that the Bair Hugger, when it's blowing warm
         25
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16:12:08	1	air, has an effect on the particle counts in the
16:12:13	2	sterile field.
16:12:14	3	MR. BLACKWELL: Same objection.
16:12:18	4	A. It
16:12:19	5	I mean it's possible that that that's one
16:12:21	6	conclusion you could draw from this data.
16:12:23	7	Q. Well every single study indicates that, so
16:12:26	8	what is your basis that it's possible and not
16:12:28	9	probable?
16:12:29	10	MR. BLACKWELL: Object and move to strike
16:12:31	11	counsel's comment/statement. Object to the form of
16:12:34	12	the question.
16:12:34	13	A. Again, the the study at Amersfoort is a
16:12:39	14	different type of study than that conducted by Legg.
16:12:43	15	The the study at in Amersfoort looked at
16:12:47	16	externally-generated particles in the sterile field;
16:12:51	17	Legg looked at, ostensibly, particles being generated
16:12:55	18	by the forced-air warming unit itself, so it's a
16:12:58	19	different
16:12:59	20	These are different kinds of studies.
16:13:01	21	Q. Legg and McGovern used bubble counts and
16:13:03	22	and particle counters.
16:13:04	23	A. Oh, sorry. Yeah. Okay.
16:13:05	24	Q. I mean we're
16:13:06	25	It doesn't matter where the particles are

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16:13:08	1	coming from. Okay? Because particles are all over
16:13:10	2	the operating room and underneath the operating room
16:13:12	3	table and everywhere. Do you agree?
16:13:14	4	A. Yes.
16:13:14	5	Q. Okay. Based on the data that we have today,
16:13:17	6	including the study funded by 3M as well as other
16:13:22	7	studies, every single study indicates that the Bair
16:13:26	8	Hugger increases the particle count over the sterile
16:13:28	9	field; correct?
16:13:30	10	A. In absolute numbers, yes.
16:13:32	11	Q. Yes. Okay. And you have no internal
16:13:50	12	studies to refute that; correct?
16:13:57	13	A. No, we don't.
16:14:29	14	Q. What's defendants' knowledge and analysis of
16:14:33	15	third-party testing regarding whether or not the Bair
16:14:36	16	Hugger causes surgical-site infection?
16:14:49	17	A. Well again, the analysis that I showed you
16:14:52	18	that was done with the CDC data, for example. And the
16:15:01	19	secular trend of deep joint infection over the last
16:15:05	20	decade or so has generally declined in hip and knee
16:15:11	21	implant surgery, so at a at a macro level there
16:15:17	22	doesn't appear to be an increase in the number of
16:15:20	23	these infections despite the fact that patients are
16:15:24	24	generally older and sicker and there are more of them
16:15:28	25	now than there were a decade ago.
I.		

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16:15:47	1	Q. I don't see a decrease in Exhibit 77 of
16:15:50	2	infection rates. Do you?
16:15:54	3	A. Well they haven't
16:15:56	4	So in this particular exhibit the the
16:15:58	5	rates haven't changed dramatically from, say, 1998 or
16:16:02	6	1997 to 19 or to 2012, but if you look at the if
16:16:08	7	you look at the second one that I have done using the
16:16:11	8	data from Parvizi, there clearly is a trend in of
16:16:16	9	decreased surgical-site infections, and it's more in
16:16:19	10	line with the kinds of infection rates that we see at
16:16:22	11	individual institutions in the United States.
16:16:25	12	Q. Are we talking about the 2001-to-2009 data?
16:16:28	13	A. The latest paper, whichever whichever
16:16:31	14	data set that is.
16:16:33	15	Q. Okay. Well his own paper showed an increase
16:16:38	16	over the from 2001 to 2009. Even though it was a
16:16:42	17	slight increase, it was an increase.
16:16:43	18	A. No, I don't think that's correct. The data
16:16:45	19	that I have shows a a clear decline in infection
16:16:48	20	in joint infection rates over that time period.
16:16:53	21	Q. I want to print up that article for you.
16:16:56	22	We'll move on and I'll get it printed up and we can
16:16:59	23	talk about it.
16:17:07	24	We're talking about the 2012 article;
16:17:09	25	correct?
	1	

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16:17:09	1	A.	I believe that's the corr yeah, I believe
16:17:13	2	that's the	e correct one.
16:17:14	3	Q.	Any other articles or studies that you rely
16:17:17	4	upon with	respect to third-party testing regarding
16:17:22	5	surgical-	site infection?
16:17:29	6	A.	Well the Kimberger article would for
16:17:32	7	example,	although that's not surgical-site infection,
16:17:35	8	but	
16:17:39	9	Q.	I guess a preface I don't mean to
16:17:41	10	interrupt	I want to talk about total hip and total
16:17:43	11	knee arth	roplasty.
16:17:45	12	A.	Yes.
	13	Q.	Okay.
16:17:45	14	A.	Right.
16:17:45	15	Q.	Isn't it true that there's a pilot study
16:17:51	16	being per	formed right now funded by 3M in the U.K.?
16:17:54	17	A.	Yes.
16:17:54	18	Q.	Okay. Is that study started?
16:17:57	19	A.	I don't think it started recruiting yet.
16:18:00	20	Q.	Okay. And that's going to look at
16:18:06	21	surgical-	site infections for a certain type of
16:18:08	22	orthopedi	c surgery; correct?
16:18:11	23	A.	Yes, as one of the outcomes.
16:18:11	24	Q.	And one of the investigators is Mike Reed;
16:18:14	25	correct?	

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16:18:14	1	Α.	Yes.
16:18:15	2	Q.	Okay. And 3M, in its analysis of studies,
16:18:25	3	has actua	lly criticized Mike Reed; correct?
16:18:27	4	Α.	Yes.
16:18:36	5		MR. BLACKWELL: I think this is a place for
16:18:39	6	a break.	
16:18:39	7		MR. ASSAAD: Sure.
16:18:40	8		THE REPORTER: Off the record, please.
16:35:20	9		(Recess taken.)
16:35:20	10	BY MR. AS	SAAD:
16:35:22	11	Q.	With respect to surgical-site infections and
16:35:27	12	3M's know	ledge and analysis, you would agree with me
16:35:29	13	that ther	e's no reliable study out there that
16:35:31	14	indicates	that normothermia reduces the incidence of
16:35:39	15	periprost	hetic joint infections; correct?
16:35:42	16		MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
16:35:44	17	question.	
16:35:44	18	А.	In that particular surgery, I don't believe
16:35:51	19	there are	any randomized controlled trials that looked
16:35:56	20	at that q	uestion.
16:35:56	21	Q.	There's no studies that looked at that
16:35:58	22	question;	correct?
16:35:59	23		MR. BLACKWELL: Same objection.
16:36:00	24	A.	There may be some retrospective studies, but
16:36:03	25	I I do:	n't recall any right now.

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16:36:06	1	Q. Well sitting yeah. Sitting here today,
16:36:07	2	does 3M have any knowledge or any analysis of any
16:36:10	3	studies that indicate that maintaining normothermia
16:36:15	4	reduces the incidence of periprosthetic joint
16:36:18	5	infections?
16:36:19	6	A. No.
16:36:19	7	Q. And it's true that 3M is aware, since 2012,
16:36:23	8	that the Kurz study that it relies upon, stating
16:36:27	9	maintaining normothermia reduces the incidence of
16:36:30	10	surgical-site infection, is no longer reliable.
16:36:32	11	MR. BLACKWELL: Object to form of the
16:36:34	12	question.
16:36:35	13	A. No, we're not aware of that. I I mean
16:36:38	14	the study is as reliable now as it was then.
16:36:40	15	Q. So you don't recall you yourself, an
16:36:44	16	employee of 3M attending a KOL meeting in
16:36:48	17	Washington D.C. in 2012 in which the authors of the
16:36:51	18	Kurz study indicated that the study that on
16:37:00	19	colorectal patients is no longer no longer reliable
16:37:04	20	in 2012 scientific standards?
16:37:06	21	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
16:37:07	22	question.
16:37:10	23	A. I I do not recall them saying that in my
16:37:13	24	presence. And I'm not even sure I remember being at a
16:37:16	25	meeting in Washington, D.C.

16:37:18 1 Q. Okay. Have you read Andrea Kurz's 16:37:20 2 deposition?  16:37:21 3 A. No.  16:37:21 4 Q. Okay. You agree with me that, with researchers in that area and a second and a sec	d Dr.
A. No.  16:37:21 4 Q. Okay. You agree with me that, with researchers in that area and a second and a second area and a s	d Dr.
Q. Okay. You agree with me that, with researchers to maintaining normothermia, that Andrea Kurz and 16:37:29 6 Sessler are the leading researchers in that area and 16:37:33 7 A. I believe that's correct.  16:37:34 8 Q. And they would have more knowledge that 16:37:36 9 anyone at 3M surrounding maintaining normotherms. 16:37:42 10 its effects.  16:37:43 11 MR. GOSS: Object to the form of the 16:37:44 12 question. 16:37:44 13 A. Probably. 16:37:45 14 Q. Okay. So sitting here today as the 3M 16:37:47 15 representative, you are unaware of any discussion.	d Dr.
to maintaining normothermia, that Andrea Kurz and 16:37:29 Sessler are the leading researchers in that area and 16:37:33 A. I believe that's correct.  Q. And they would have more knowledge that any one at 3M surrounding maintaining normotherms its effects.  MR. GOSS: Object to the form of the question.  MR. Goss: Object to the form of the question.  A. Probably.  Q. Okay. So sitting here today as the 3M representative, you are unaware of any discussion.	d Dr.
16:37:29 6 Sessler are the leading researchers in that area and the session of the ses	n
A. I believe that's correct.  16:37:34  8 Q. And they would have more knowledge that anyone at 3M surrounding maintaining normotherms of the its effects.  16:37:42  10 its effects.  16:37:43  11 MR. GOSS: Object to the form of the question.  16:37:44  12 question.  16:37:45  14 Q. Okay. So sitting here today as the 3M representative, you are unaware of any discussion.	n
Q. And they would have more knowledge that 16:37:36 9 anyone at 3M surrounding maintaining normotherm: 16:37:42 10 its effects.  16:37:43 11 MR. GOSS: Object to the form of the 16:37:44 12 question.  16:37:44 13 A. Probably.  16:37:45 14 Q. Okay. So sitting here today as the 3M 16:37:47 15 representative, you are unaware of any discussion.	
9 anyone at 3M surrounding maintaining normotherms 16:37:42 10 its effects.  16:37:43 11 MR. GOSS: Object to the form of the 16:37:44 12 question.  16:37:44 13 A. Probably.  16:37:45 14 Q. Okay. So sitting here today as the 3M 16:37:47 15 representative, you are unaware of any discussion	
16:37:42 10 its effects.  16:37:43 11 MR. GOSS: Object to the form of the 16:37:44 12 question.  16:37:44 13 A. Probably.  16:37:45 14 Q. Okay. So sitting here today as the 31 16:37:47 15 representative, you are unaware of any discussion.	a and
16:37:43 11 MR. GOSS: Object to the form of the 16:37:44 12 question.  16:37:44 13 A. Probably.  16:37:45 14 Q. Okay. So sitting here today as the 31 16:37:47 15 representative, you are unaware of any discussion.	
16:37:44 12 question.  16:37:44 13 A. Probably.  16:37:45 14 Q. Okay. So sitting here today as the 31 16:37:47 15 representative, you are unaware of any discussion	
16:37:44 13 A. Probably.  16:37:45 14 Q. Okay. So sitting here today as the 31 16:37:47 15 representative, you are unaware of any discussion	
16:37:45 14 Q. Okay. So sitting here today as the 31 16:37:47 15 representative, you are unaware of any discussion	
16:37:47 15 representative, you are unaware of any discussion	
16:37:50 16 with Andrea Kurz and Daniel Sessler regarding th	ns
	е
16:37:54 17 reliability of the 1996 Kurz study.	
16:37:59 18 A. I've I've attended discussions with	them
16:38:02 19 where the point was made that the the studies	
16:38:07 20 themselves were reliable but that the temperatur	е
16:38:10 21 differences observed in modern surgeries are muc	h
16:38:15 22 much higher now, that that patients are never	
16:38:19 23 allowed to become as cold as they were allowed t	
16:38:21 24 become when those studies were conducted.	0
16:38:23 Q. You analyzed the 1996 Kurz study; corr	0

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1	Α.	Yes.
2	Q.	3M has analyzed it and has extensive
3	knowledge	of that study; correct?
4	Α.	Yes.
5	Q.	And you would agree with me that forced
6	the Bair	Hugger unit, when turned on ambient, cools
7	the paties	nt down; correct?
8	Α.	They they may do that, depending on what
9	the ambie	nt temperature is.
10	Q.	In the operating room, would you agree with
11	me if you	turn the forced-air warming unit on, it's
12	most like	ly going to cool the patient?
13	А.	Yes.
14	Q.	Okay. And you guys market as
15		Or that's one of the indications for use, is
16	for cooli	ng patients.
17	Α.	It can be used for that purpose.
18	Q.	And you are aware or 3M is aware that in the
19	1996 stud	y, that the patients were cooled for the
20	control g	roup.
21	А.	Well, and they were warmed for the treatment
22	group.	
23	Q.	But they were also cooled for the control
24	group, and	d that's why they got their temperatures down
25	so low.	
	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	2 Q.  3 knowledge  4 A.  5 Q.  6 the Bair  7 the patie  8 A.  9 the ambie  10 Q.  11 me if you  12 most like  13 A.  14 Q.  15  16 for cooli  17 A.  18 Q.  19 1996 stud  20 control g  21 A.  22 group.  23 Q.  24 group, and

		265
16:39:20	1	A. Yes. It's one reason, yes.
16:39:22	2	Q. Well, have you ever seen a study
16:39:27	3	Is 3M aware of any study where, if you just
16:39:29	4	cover someone with blankets, that their core body
16:39:33	5	temperature can get below 35 degrees?
16:39:35	6	A. Yes, I believe there are several studies
16:39:37	7	that show the effect of redistribution on patients
16:39:40	8	after induction that get temperatures that low with
16:39:42	9	only blankets on them.
16:39:43	10	Q. Below 35.
16:39:44	11	A. Yeah. I think there are several early
16:39:47	12	studies from the 1990s where patients, right after
16:39:52	13	induction
16:39:56	14	Redistribution causes a a decrease in
16:39:59	15	core body temperature that has nothing to do with heat
16:40:02	16	loss, and so for the first for the first hour
16:40:06	17	redistribution dominates the thermal status of
16:40:10	18	patients, and so they get very cold even though their
16:40:12	19	heat-loss rates don't change very much at all. And
16:40:15	20	this remains true for maybe three, four hours in most
16:40:19	21	patients.
16:40:19	22	Q. I understand that. But that usually drops
16:40:22	23	them down to 35 or something, according to the Sun
16:40:25	24	study; correct?
16:40:26	25	A. It
I.		

Î			266
16:40:26	1		Yeah, it can.
16:40:26	2	Q.	Well the Sun study indicates that the drop
16:40:28	3	in tempera	ature, whether you used forced-air warming or
16:40:31	4	blankets,	is almost identical during the perioperative
16:40:34	5	period.	
16:40:34	6	A.	During the first hour.
16:40:35	7	Q.	Yeah. Okay.
16:40:37	8	A.	And and we would agree that
16:40:39	9	redistribu	ution is the dominant cause of hypothermia,
16:40:44	10	at least f	For the first hour, and probably for the
16:40:46	11	first thre	ee.
16:40:46	12	Q.	First three hours.
16:40:47	13	A.	Yeah.
16:40:50	14	Q.	But in today's medicine and the medicine for
16:40:57	15	the past s	six or seven years, a patient is very
16:41:01	16	unlikely t	to be cooled with a forced-air warming unit;
16:41:06	17	correct?	
16:41:06	18	A.	Correct.
16:41:06	19	Q.	That that is
16:41:08	20		That would not be used as a control group in
16:41:12	21	today's st	tudies of normothermia.
16:41:14	22	A.	Well in fact since that particular study
16:41:16	23	that you m	mentioned was conducted, it would be
16:41:18	24	unethical	to do that.
16:41:20	25	Q.	Okay.

			267
16:41:21	1	Α.	No IRB would approve that in the U.S.
16:41:26	2	Q.	Do you believe it was unethical in 1996?
16:41:28	3	Α.	No, because no one knew then.
16:41:38	4	Q.	And you agree with me because it's unethical
16:41:41	5	and it do	esn't happen and shouldn't happen, that using
16:41:46	6	that as a	control group in the 1996 Kurz study would
16:41:51	7	not be re	alistic about what really occurs in an
16:41:56	8	operating	room.
16:41:56	9		MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
16:41:57	10	question.	
16:41:57	11	А.	Well which part? Are you
16:42:00	12	Q.	The cooling of patients.
16:42:02	13	А.	Well in general patients are are not
16:42:05	14	actively	cooled in operating rooms today unless
16:42:09	15	they're h	aving neurosurgical or cardiovascular
16:42:17	16	procedure	s.
16:42:52	17	Q.	Are you aware, back in March of 2016, that
16:42:59	18	Sessler i	ndicated, knowing what they know now, they
16:43:03	19	would hav	e never published such a small study of the
16:43:05	20	1996 Kurz	study?
16:43:07	21		MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
16:43:08	22	question.	
16:43:09	23	Α.	I may have I may have heard Dan Dr.
16:43:13	24	Sessler s	ay that.
16:43:13	25	Q.	Okay.

		268
16:43:15	1	A. But that's true of a large number of studies
16:43:18	2	that were conducted in 1996.
16:43:26	3	Q. Was 3M aware that Dr. Kurz informed them
16:43:36	4	that the 1996 colorectal study only applies to
16:43:44	5	colorectal patients and you can't extrapolate that
16:43:47	6	study to all surgeries?
16:43:49	7	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
16:43:50	8	question, foundation.
16:43:51	9	A. We're not aware of
16:43:52	10	I'm not aware of that.
16:43:53	11	Q. 3M is aware of the flaws of the Kurz study;
16:44:39	12	correct?
16:44:39	13	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
16:44:40	14	question, asked and answered.
16:44:44	15	A. Well it's a study conducted in 1995, I
16:44:48	16	believe. There are some limitations that probably
16:44:52	17	wouldn't be repeated nowadays if if the study was
16:44:56	18	going to be repeated.
16:44:57	19	Q. Well you couldn't do the study today because
16:44:59	20	it would be unethical; correct?
16:45:01	21	A. Most likely no IRB would approve a study
16:45:05	22	like that.
16:45:05	23	Q. So small sample size; correct?
16:45:06	24	A. Well, relatively, yes.
16:45:07	25	Q. Okay. And the fact that Dr. Kurz has

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16:45:12	1	indicated that the study's no longer scientifically
16:45:15	2	reliable is also a serious serious serious flaw
16:45:19	3	of the study; correct?
16:45:19	4	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
16:45:20	5	question, foundation. Counsel is testifying.
16:45:23	6	A. I don't know that she's indicated that the
16:45:24	7	study is not reliable.
16:45:27	8	Q. If she has testified that the Kurz study is
16:45:32	9	no longer reliable in today's scientific standards,
16:45:34	10	would you disagree with her testimony?
16:45:36	11	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
16:45:38	12	question, improper hypothetical.
16:45:39	13	A. I'd have to look at the context of that
16:45:42	14	statement. I'm not aware of her saying that, though.
16:45:46	15	Q. Well you were aware earlier, about six
16:45:52	16	questions ago, that you've heard of somebody saying
16:45:55	17	that the 1996 study would not be publishable today.
16:45:58	18	A. Because of the small sample size.
16:46:00	19	Q. Okay.
16:46:06	20	A. Not to mention the fact that it would be
16:46:08	21	unethical to conduct nowadays.
16:46:10	22	Q. And in fact, 3M is currently doing a study
16:46:20	23	out in China regarding the effects of normother of
16:46:25	24	maintaining normothermia or hypothermia on cardiac
16:46:30	25	events as well as infection rates.

Î		270
16:46:31	1	A. Infections are a secondary outcome of that
16:46:33	2	study. Cardiovascular events are the primary outcome
16:46:35	3	of that study.
16:46:36	4	Q. So my statement was correct. I said both
16:46:40	5	cardiovascular and infection.
16:46:40	6	A. Well I'm just pointing out that the study is
16:46:44	7	powered to look at cardiovascular effects, not
16:46:46	8	surgical-site infection.
16:46:48	9	Q. Because according to because 3M is
16:46:51	10	3M is aware that, according to Dr. Sessler
16:46:52	11	and Dr. Kurz, there's no reliable scientific evidence
16:46:56	12	to support the former SCIP-10 protocols; correct?
16:47:00	13	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
16:47:01	14	question, foundation.
16:47:03	15	A. I'm we're not
16:47:05	16	I'm not aware of them saying that.
16:47:10	17	Q. Okay. But if they did say that, you
16:47:12	18	wouldn't disagree with that. Fair fair assessment;
16:47:15	19	correct?
16:47:15	20	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
16:47:16	21	question, improper hypothetical.
16:47:18	22	A. I'd have a discussion about it.
16:47:21	23	Q. Well
16:47:21	24	A. It's a SCIP SCIP-10
16:47:21	25	MR. BLACKWELL: Just just a second.

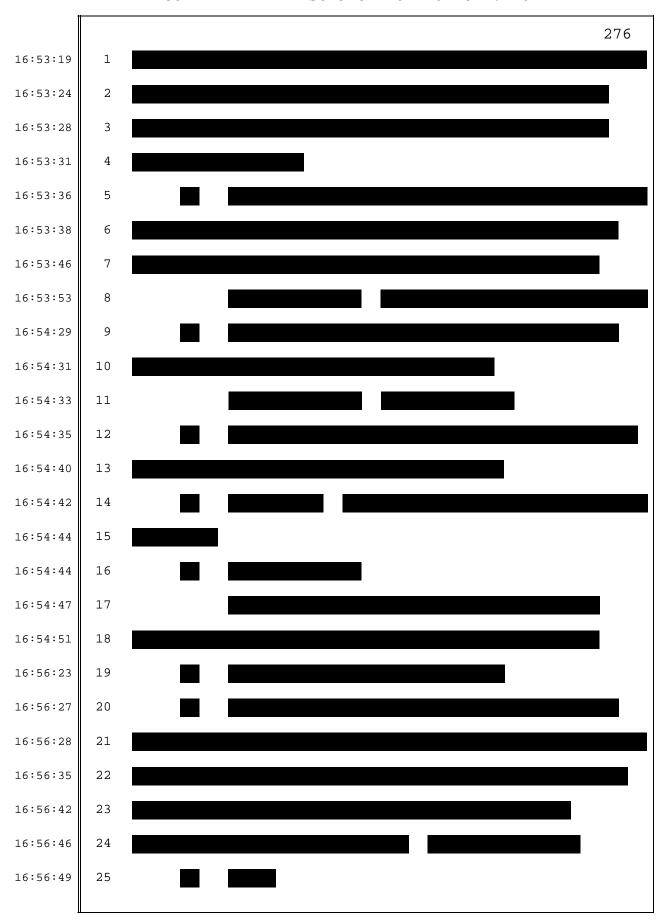
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16:47:22	1	Object to the form of the question, also calling for
16:47:24	2	speculation.
16:47:24	3	Q. 3M has hired Andrea Kurz and Daniel Sessler
16:47:30	4	on their scientific advisory board to provide advice
16:47:34	5	regarding the effects of hypothermia; correct?
16:47:38	6	Among other things.
16:47:39	7	A. Among other things.
16:47:40	8	Q. Okay. But that's one of the reasons;
16:47:42	9	A. Yes.
16:47:42	10	Q correct?
16:47:43	11	And they hired them because they're the
16:47:45	12	leading scientists in the field; correct?
16:47:46	13	MR. BLACKWELL: I object as asked and
16:47:47	14	answered.
16:47:48	15	A. Yes.
16:47:49	16	Q. Therefore, you would you would defer to
16:47:53	17	Dr. Sessler and Dr. Kurz with respect to their own
16:47:57	18	studies and their own conclusions; correct?
16:47:59	19	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
16:48:00	20	question.
16:48:02	21	A. I would give it strong weight. I'm not sure
16:48:06	22	that I would agree with that assessment, though.
16:48:08	23	Q. So you would disagree with Dr. Sessler or
16:48:12	24	Dr. Kurz with respect to maintaining normothermia and
16:48:16	25	the effects of hypothermia.

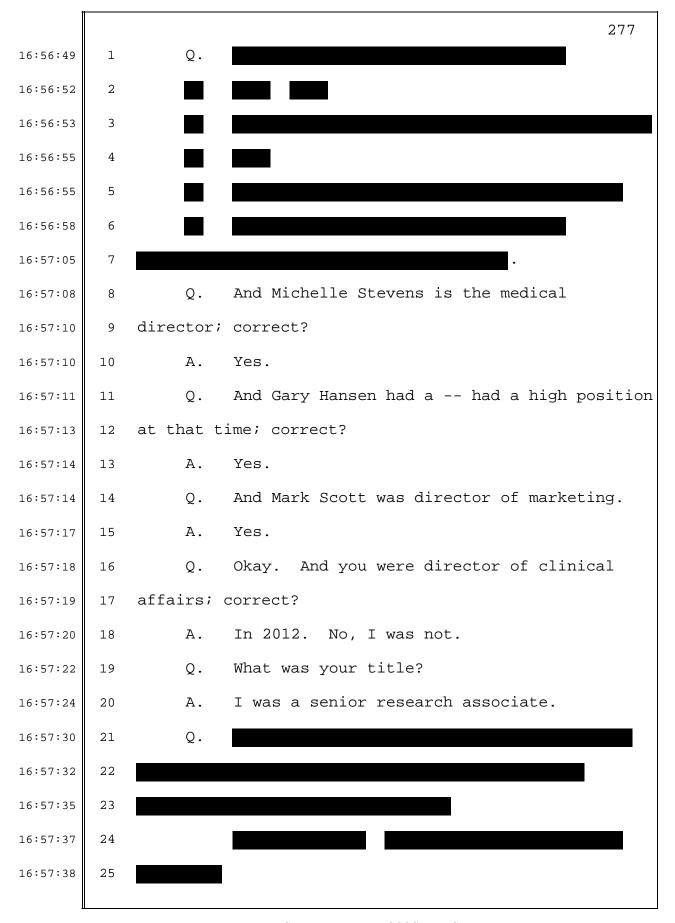
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16:48:17	1	MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
16:48:20	2	question.
16:48:20	3	A. Under the under the conditions that
16:48:22	4	existed when they conducted the studies, I I think
16:48:25	5	those studies are reliable.
16:48:26	6	Q. Well science changes over years; correct?
16:48:32	7	A. Science science doesn't change, but
16:48:34	8	the the data certainly do.
16:48:36	9	Q. Well science and its interpretation of
16:48:41	10	data withdraw that.
16:48:43	11	You mentioned earlier, talking about
16:48:45	12	particle counts, that new evidence shows that particle
16:48:49	13	counts may have no effect on surgical-site infections,
16:48:55	14	basically eliminating the studies done on laminar flow
16:48:58	15	back in the day by Lidell; correct?
16:49:00	16	MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
16:49:01	17	question.
16:49:02	18	A. Done by
16:49:02	19	Q. Lidell, L-i-d-e-l-l.
16:49:05	20	A. I didn't even refer to those studies. I
16:49:09	21	wasn't talking about those particular studies.
16:49:09	22	Q. Well you were referring to current studies
16:49:11	23	that have looked retrospectively at laminar flow
16:49:14	24	systems and whether or not they reduced particle
16:49:17	25	counts and whether or not they have an effect on

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16:49:18	1	surgical-site infections.
16:49:20	2	A. They actually, I don't believe, looked at
16:49:22	3	particle counts, they simply looked at surgical-site
16:49:26	4	infections under the conditions of laminar airflow
16:49:27	5	and/or surgical exhaust suits.
16:49:31	6	Q. And that's what you were referring to when
16:49:33	7	we had that discussion previously; correct?
16:49:34	8	A. Yes.
16:49:34	9	Q. Okay. But 20 years ago the science was that
16:49:39	10	laminar flow and the surgical hoods helped reduce
16:49:42	11	surgical-site infections; correct?
16:49:44	12	A. No. That's always been controversial. And
16:49:47	13	in fact, one of the reasons that it hasn't been
16:49:49	14	adopted in the United States was the existing
16:49:52	15	controversy about whether it was effective or not.
16:50:22	16	Q. You were aware that recent studies indicate
16:50:35	17	that maintaining normothermia has no effect on
16:50:38	18	surgical-site infections.
16:50:39	19	MR. BLACKWELL: I object as asked and
16:50:40	20	answered.
16:50:43	21	A. I'm aware of of retrospective studies
16:50:46	22	that show that normothermia or that the warming
16:50:55	23	in warming in a group of patients compared to
16:50:58	24	patients who are not warmed have similar rates of
16:51:02	25	surgical-site infection.

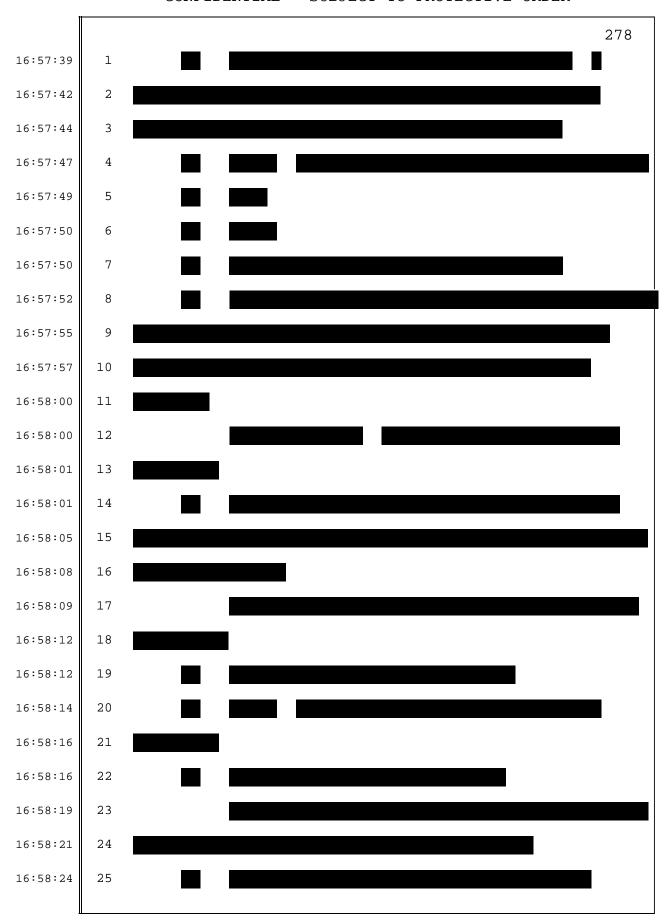
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16:51:04	1	Q. And I believe that's the
16:51:07	2	Is that the Brown study?
16:51:08	3	A. There are many of them, but Brown is one.
	4	Q. And the
16:51:10	5	A. Scott is another.
16:51:11	6	Q. And the Brown study was done from data from
16:51:15	7	Johns Hopkins University; correct?
16:51:16	8	A. No. I believe Brown was done from Mayo.
16:51:18	9	Q. Okay.
16:51:19	10	A. Scott was done from Johns Hopkins.
16:51:22	11	Q. You're right. Correct. And they both
16:51:24	12	showed the same thing, that there's no evidence
16:51:26	13	supporting that maintaining normothermia reduces the
16:51:29	14	incidence of surgical-site infection; correct?
16:51:31	15	A. In very-low-risk patients.
16:51:34	16	Q. Well do you think
16:51:35	17	A. And that's an important I mean that's an
16:51:37	18	important difference in the in the
16:51:40	19	papers. For example, from Kurz and and Steve
16:51:43	20	Frank, those patients were very-high-risk patients,
16:51:47	21	and of course they, both of those papers, randomized
16:51:53	22	controlled trials, showed large differences in
16:51:55	23	outcomes in patients who are at high risk. The
16:51:59	24	studies that you refer to, Brown and Scott, are
16:52:02	25	conducted in patients who are very low risk of getting

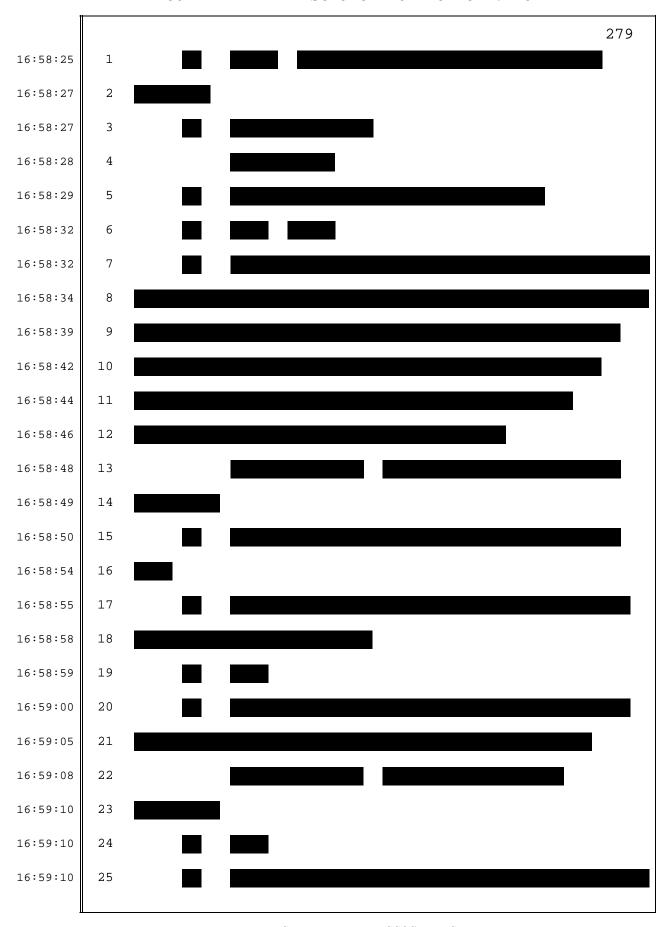
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16:52:05	1	a surgical-site infection. So it's not entirely
16:52:09	2	surprising that they don't show differences.
16:52:11	3	However, the Scott paper showed profound
16:52:16	4	differences in healthcare-acquired infections. If you
16:52:21	5	look at the composite score, they also show
16:52:23	6	differences in cardiac events and mortality in
16:52:25	7	patients who were warmed compared to patients who were
16:52:28	8	not warmed.
16:52:29	9	Q. You agree that Dr. Sessler says that the
16:52:31	10	evidence on the cardiac events are very weak and
16:52:35	11	unreliable in the in the Scott study.
16:52:38	12	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
16:52:39	13	question.
16:52:39	14	A. I'm not aware of that.
16:52:40	15	Q. Okay. Would you consider total hip and
16:52:47	16	total knee high risk or low risk?
16:52:50	17	A. Very low risk.
16:52:58	18	Q.
16:53:02	19	
16:53:08	20	
16:53:11	21	
16:53:13	22	
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16:53:16	25	

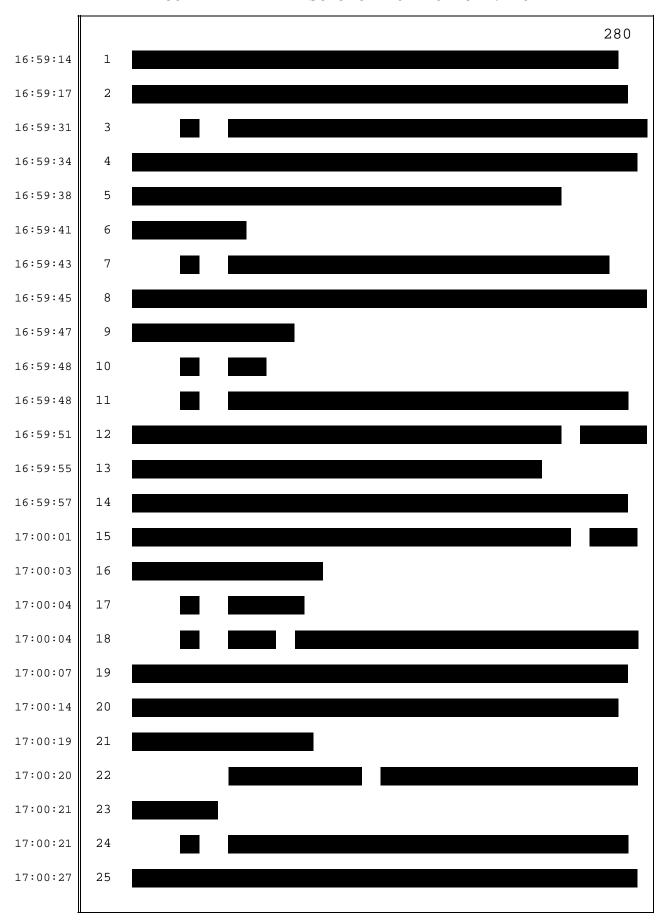


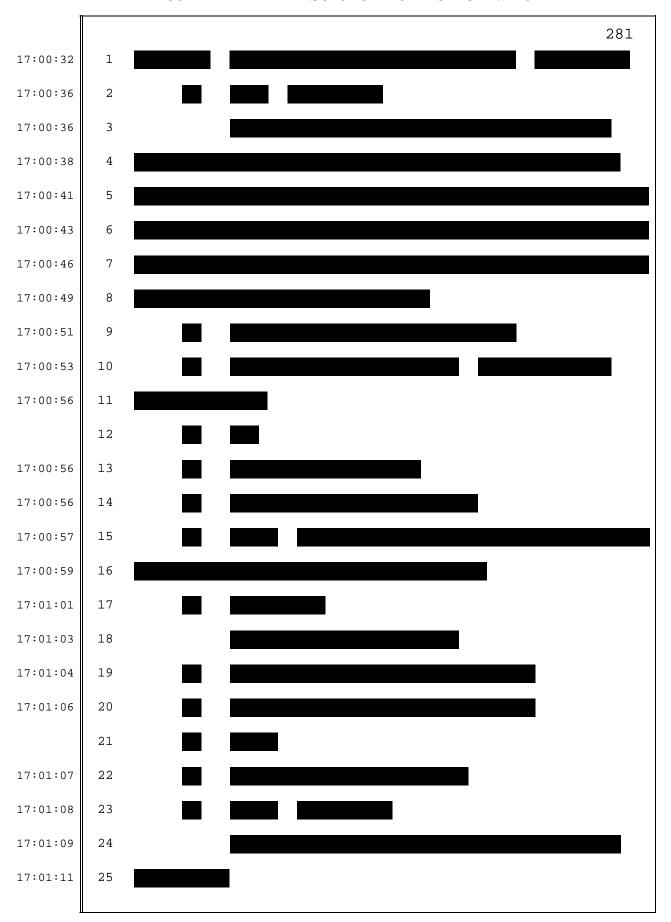


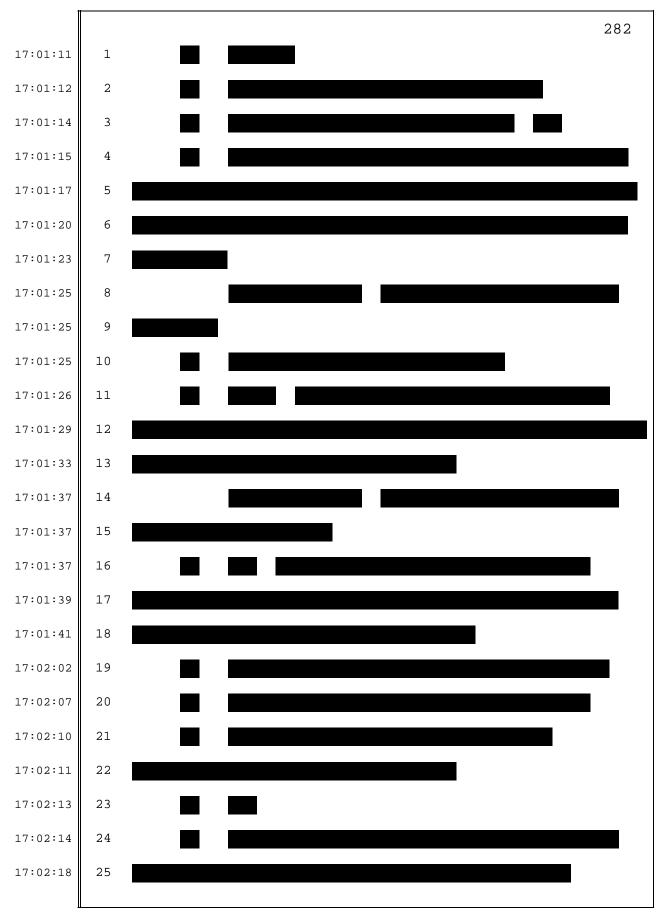
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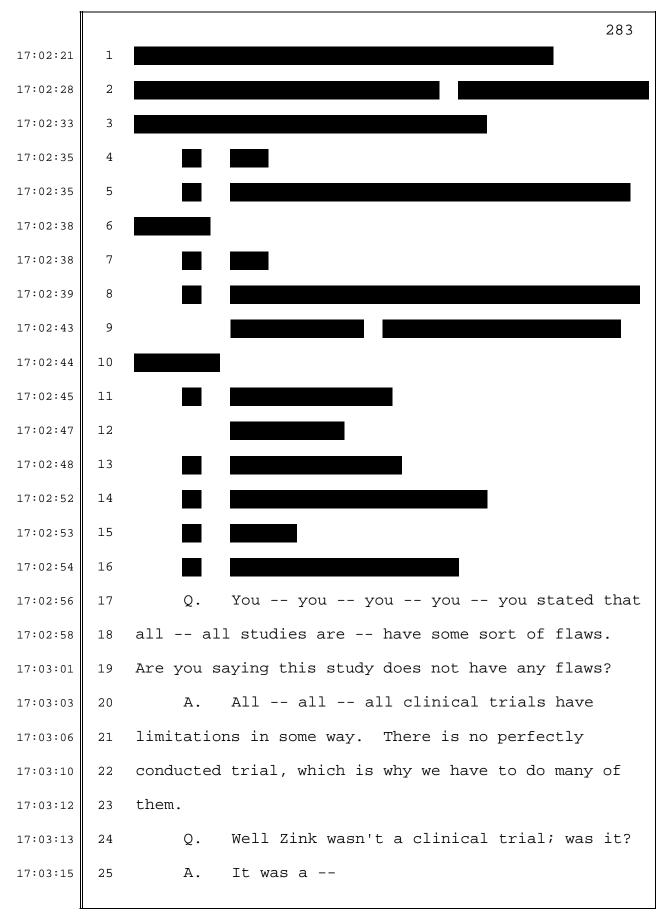












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17:03:16	1		No, it was not.
17:03:17	2	Q.	Okay. Zink only had eight people; correct?
17:03:22	3	Α.	Volunteers.
17:03:24	4	Q.	Yeah.
17:03:24	5	А.	Yes.
17:03:24	6	Q.	Volunteers.
17:03:26	7		And the data from Zink is inconclusive;
17:03:37	8	correct?	
17:03:37	9	Α.	It doesn't it doesn't assert that there
17:03:40	10	is greate	r infect contamination risk with or
17:03:45	11	without.	
17:03:47	12	Q.	And Zink was in 1991; correct?
17:03:50	13	А.	I believe that's correct.
17:03:51	14	Q.	Well let me just be sure.
17:03:55	15	А.	It's a very early one.
17:03:57	16	Q.	It was accepted for publication in 1992 and
17:04:00	17	published	in 1993. I'm sorry.
17:04:01	18	А.	Okay.
17:04:02	19	Q.	Do you know what Bair Hugger unit was used
17:04:04	20	in Zink?	
17:04:05	21	А.	I believe it was a a model 500.
17:04:09	22	Q.	Okay. And you agree with me that the model
17:04:23	23	500 that	was used was put on the medium setting, not
17:04:26	24	the high	setting for temperature.
17:04:28	25	A.	I seem to recall that that was one of the

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17:04:32	1	settings in the study.
17:04:33	2	Q. So sitting here today, we don't know whether
17:04:37	3	or not, based on Zink, whether or not putting the 500
17:04:41	4	on the high temperature, which would have been 43
17:04:44	5	degrees Celsius, would have had an effect on the data
17:04:47	6	provided by Zink; correct?
17:04:50	7	A. Today we do not know that.
17:04:51	8	Q. Okay. And the medium temperature is at 38
17:04:55	9	degrees, correct,
17:04:55	10	A. Yes.
17:04:56	11	Q plus or minus three degrees Celsius;
17:04:58	12	correct?
17:04:58	13	A. At that time, yes.
17:05:01	14	Q. Because of the controls and the sensor;
17:05:02	15	correct?
17:05:02	16	A. There's no end-of-hose sensor
	17	Q. Yes.
17:05:03	18	A on the 500.
17:05:04	19	Q. And because of that, also strike that.
17:05:09	20	There's no mention in Zink that the Bair
17:05:15	21	Hugger unit was tested and calibrated properly prior
17:05:19	22	to testing; correct?
17:05:21	23	A. That's not indicated.
17:05:22	24	Q. Okay. And therefore, we don't know whether
17:05:26	25	or not the temperature coming out of the Bair Hugger

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             unit is 38 degrees, 42 degrees, 32 degrees, we just
17:05:27
          1
             don't know because of the margin of error.
17:05:34
                        We don't know.
17:05:40
                   Α.
                        Okay. And that's a significant flaw in the
17:05:41
                   0.
17:05:45
             study.
          5
                   Α.
                        It's a -- it's a limitation.
                                                         The -- the
17:05:50
17:05:53
             temper --
17:05:53
                        It would have been great to have the
             temperature measured and cal -- and the unit
17:05:55
             calibrated and reported.
17:05:58
         10
                        Well I mean do you agree with me that
17:05:59
         11
17:06:01
             temperature -- that the change in the temperature
         12
             coming out of a Bair Hugger unit may have an effect on
17:06:04
             disruption of the sterile field?
17:06:10
         14
17:06:12
         15
                   Α.
                        It may.
                        Okay. And the higher the temperature, the
17:06:13
                   Q.
         16
             bigger -- the higher the chance that it could disrupt
17:06:16
         17
             the -- the sterile field.
17:06:18
         18
17:06:20
                   Α.
                        It's a possibility.
         19
                        Because temperature is heat, and heat has
17:06:21
         20
                   Q.
             energy; correct?
17:06:24
         21
17:06:25
                   Α.
                        Yes.
         22
                        And energy could cause thermal plumes;
17:06:26
                   Ο.
17:06:29
             correct?
         24
17:06:29
                   Α.
                        It could.
         25
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17:06:30	1	Q. Okay. And thermal plumes cause turbulence;
17:06:34	2	correct?
17:06:34	3	A. They're
17:06:36	4	If they're strong enough, yes.
17:06:38	5	Q. And actually, you saw in the Schlieren
17:06:40	6	models that you did that you saw the density above
17:06:42	7	the Bair Hugger unit differed as a result of the heat.
17:06:48	8	A. And and also the conductive warming
17:06:51	9	blankets as well.
17:06:52	10	Q. Yeah. But with respect to the disruption of
17:07:02	11	the airflow, you would agree with me, based on a Kurz
17:07:05	12	study comparing PerfecTemp to the Bair Hugger, that
17:07:09	13	the change in temperature above the operating room
17:07:11	14	table was much higher when the Bair Hugger was used as
17:07:17	15	compared to the PerfecTemp device; correct?
17:07:18	16	A. Yes.
17:07:18	17	Q. Okay. You're aware that the Bair Hugger
17:07:21	18	produces more waste heat than the conductive warming
17:07:24	19	PerfecTemp in that study.
17:07:26	20	A. I'm not aware that it produces more waste
17:07:28	21	heat, but the temperature of the air above it is
17:07:31	22	higher.
17:07:31	23	Q. Okay. Significantly higher.
17:07:34	24	MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
17:07:35	25	question.
	1	

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17:07:35	1	Q.	I mean the p-value was below .05 in that
17:07:39	2	in that te	esting.
17:07:40	3	A.	Yes.
17:07:41	4	Q.	Okay. So it was a statistical significant
17:07:43	5	result tha	at the Bair Hugger produced more heat above
17:07:46	6	the operat	ting room table than the PerfecTemp in in
17:07:49	7	a study co	onducted by Andrea Kurz; correct?
17:07:51	8	A.	It produced higher temperatures.
17:07:53	9	Q.	Yeah. Correct?
17:07:54	10	A.	Yes.
17:08:01	11	Q.	Finally, Hall and
17:08:05	12		Is it Teenier or Teerier?
17:08:07	13	A.	Teenier.
17:08:09	14	Q.	Teenier. That's another study that 3M has
17:08:14	15	knowledge	and has analyzed and has cited to in in
17:08:21	16	its docume	ents; correct?
17:08:22	17	A.	In the in the past we have, yes.
17:08:23	18	Q.	And that was a December 9th
17:08:25	19		It was a poster presentation on December
17:08:28	20	9th, 1991	; correct?
17:08:29	21	A.	At the PGA, yes.
17:08:32	22	Q.	Okay. And do you know what device, Bair
17:08:34	23	Hugger dev	vice was used in that study?
17:08:35	24	A.	I don't know.
17:08:36	25	Q.	It definitely wasn't the 505; correct?

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17:08:38	1	A.	It couldn't have been in 1991.
17:08:40	2	Q.	Okay. It was the 500 around 1991.
17:08:43	3	A.	Yes.
17:08:43	4	Q.	But it could have been the 275 or
17:08:45	5		We don't know.
17:08:46	6	A.	It it could have been.
17:08:46	7	Q.	Okay.
17:08:49	8	Α.	More likely not.
17:08:49	9	Q.	And you agree with me that this is an
17:08:52	10	unpublish	ed study.
17:08:53	11	A.	It's un it
17:08:55	12		Well it was it was published at the PGA.
17:08:57	13	Q.	As a poster.
17:08:58	14	Α.	Yes.
17:08:59	15	Q.	Not peer reviewed.
17:09:00	16	A.	No.
17:09:00	17	Q.	And in the scientific world, if it's not
17:09:03	18	peer revi	ewed, it's really not a reliable study.
17:09:07	19	A.	It has less less compelling status than a
17:09:12	20	peer-revi	ewed study, yes.
17:09:13	21	Q.	I mean it has a very low compelling status
17:09:17	22	compared	to a peer-reviewed study.
17:09:19	23	А.	In general.
17:09:19	24	Q.	Okay. Because it hasn't been peer-reviewed,
17:09:22	25	hasn't be	en tested by other people in the field.

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17:09:24	1	MR. BLACKWELL: Object as asked and
17:09:27	2	answered.
17:09:27	3	A. That's correct. Generally, they're a
17:09:29	4	prelude to a published published article though.
17:09:31	5	Q. But there was no prelude to a published
17:09:34	6	article. There wasn't a published article from this
17:09:37	7	study; correct?
17:09:37	8	A. Not that we're aware of.
17:09:39	9	Q. Okay. Was this study funded by Augustine
17:09:41	10	Medical?
17:09:41	11	A. I believe it was.
17:09:42	12	Q. Okay. So you rely I mean the
17:09:48	13	The studies that 3M relies upon regarding
17:09:52	14	contamination are studies that were funded by Scott
17:09:55	15	Augustine, such as Zink, Hall and Teenier; correct?
17:10:00	16	A. Well
17:10:01	17	Q. He he funded those studies; correct?
17:10:03	18	A. Well Augustine Medical funded those studies,
17:10:06	19	yes,
17:10:06	20	Q. And
17:10:07	21	A when Scott Augustine was there.
17:10:10	22	Q. Okay. You mentioned many of the flaws in
17:10:48	23	the studies that 3M has knowledge and analyzed, such
17:10:53	24	as Sessler, Kurz, Zink, Huang. Every study has flaws;
17:11:01	25	correct?

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17:11:01	1	Α.	Limitations.
17:11:02	2	Q.	Limitations, flaws.
17:11:04	3		Based on this analysis and knowledge, has 3M
17:11:19	4	publicize	d these limitations of these studies of Zink
17:11:26	5	and Kurz	and Huang and Avidan to the public, to the
17:11:35	6	consumers	?
17:11:36	7		MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the question as
17:11:37	8	beyond th	e scope of the 30(b)(6) designation.
17:11:41	9	Α.	No, we have not.
17:12:10	10	Q.	Switching subjects, you would agree that the
17:12:16	11	studies o	f third-party testing indicate that the Bair
17:12:22	12	Hugger un	it harbors bacteria inside the device.
17:12:26	13	А.	Well I would I would agree that bacteria
17:12:29	14	can be re	covered from the interior of the device.
17:12:31	15	Q.	Because the device is not sterile.
17:12:34	16	Α.	It's not sterile.
17:12:34	17	Q.	And in fact, you're not 3M is not
17:12:41	18	disputing	that the Bair Hugger blower and hose can
17:12:47	19	harbor ba	cteria inside the device.
17:12:50	20	Α.	We are not disputing that.
17:12:51	21	Q.	Okay.
17:12:52	22	Α.	It's not sterile.
17:12:53	23	Q.	Okay.
17:12:59	24		MR. ASSAAD: Take a five-minute break.
17:13:00	25		THE REPORTER: Off the record, please.

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17:26:07	1	(Recess taken.)
17:26:07	2	BY MS. ZIMMERMAN:
17:26:11	3	Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Van Duren. My name is
17:26:13	4	Genevieve Zimmerman and I'm one of the attorneys
17:26:15	5	representing the plaintiffs in this matter. I'm here
17:26:17	6	to take some deposition testimony from you or from 3M
17:26:21	7	with respect to three of the topics noticed in the
17:26:24	8	deposition notice,
17:26:25	9	A. Okay.
17:26:26	10	Q specifically numbers four, eight and 12.
17:26:32	11	To start with, if you don't understand
17:26:34	12	something that I ask, please let me know and I'll do
17:26:37	13	my best to reformulate the question. All right?
17:26:39	14	A. Okay.
17:26:39	15	Q. All right. And if if you do answer a
17:26:41	16	question, I'm going to understand and assume that you
17:26:44	17	understood it. Is that fair?
17:26:45	18	A. Yes.
17:26:46	19	Q. Okay. And you understand that you've been
17:26:48	20	designated to speak on behalf of the defendants in
17:26:51	21	this matter?
17:26:51	22	A. Yes.
17:26:51	23	Q. And that you have prepared you are
17:26:54	24	prepared as you sit here today to answer questions
17:26:57	25	with respect to topics number four, eight and 12; is

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17:27:00	1	that right?
17:27:00	2	MR. BLACKWELL: Can I show him four, eight
17:27:03	3	and 12 so he can see it?
17:27:05	4	MS. ZIMMERMAN: You sure can, Jerry.
17:27:07	5	Q. So number four is decisions relating to the
17:27:11	6	labeling and warnings, and then in brackets it says
17:27:13	7	non-regulatory, end brackets, for the Bair Hugger 700
17:27:17	8	series and 500 series products allegedly used in
17:27:20	9	plaintiffs' surgeries at issue in this litigation.
17:27:24	10	A. Yes.
17:27:24	11	Q. All right. Number eight says data or
17:27:27	12	research supporting the claim that Bair Hugger
17:27:29	13	blankets act as an additional filter or otherwise
17:27:32	14	reduce the potential for contamination in the
17:27:34	15	operating room. And then number 12, the purpose,
17:27:37	16	activities, conclusions reached, and outcome of,
17:27:41	17	quote, Project Volcano, end quote.
17:27:44	18	Did I read those correctly?
17:27:45	19	A. Yes.
17:27:45	20	Q. And you are indeed prepared to answer
17:27:47	21	questions with respect to those three topics today?
17:27:50	22	A. Yes.
17:27:50	23	Q. All right. And you are aware that the
17:27:53	24	answers that you give today are going to be binding
17:27:56	25	upon the defendant; is that right?
I.		

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17:27:57	1	A.	Yes.
17:27:57	2	Q.	Okay. Did you meet with people
17:28:01	3		Who did you meet with to prepare for your
17:28:05	4	answers i	n your deposition today?
17:28:09	5	Α.	With Peter Goss and a a a couple of
17:28:19	6	other att	orneys at Blackwell Burke, Debra and
17:28:23	7	Charlene.	
17:28:23	8	Q.	All right. And did you did you review
17:28:26	9	documents	in preparation for your testimony on these
17:28:29	10	topics as	well?
17:28:30	11	Α.	Yes.
17:28:30	12	Q.	And did you bring any of those documents
17:28:33	13	with you l	nere today?
17:28:33	14	А.	No, I did not.
17:28:34	15	Q.	All right. And why is that?
17:28:36	16		MR. BLACKWELL: Object as asked and
17:28:36	17	answered.	
17:28:37	18	A.	I never bring documents to a deposition.
17:28:39	19	Q.	Okay. Have you been instructed not to bring
17:28:41	20	documents	to depositions?
17:28:42	21	A.	No.
17:28:44	22	Q.	All right. With respect to topic number
17:28:49	23	four, which	ch is decisions relating to labeling and
17:28:52	24	warnings,	would you agree that the labeling and
17:28:55	25	warnings a	are ultimately given to the user of this

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17:28:58	1	device?
17:28:58	2	A. Yes.
17:28:59	3	Q. All right. And would you agree that it's
17:29:02	4	fair to say labeling and warnings are essentially the
17:29:05	5	rules for using the machine?
17:29:08	6	A. Yes.
17:29:09	7	Q. You would agree that following rules is
17:29:12	8	important.
17:29:12	9	A. Yes.
17:29:13	10	Q. And and it's important because you need
17:29:15	11	to keep the patient safe; correct?
17:29:17	12	A. Yes.
17:29:18	13	Q. And and in fact keeping the patient safe
17:29:22	14	is going to be the most important goal for any medical
17:29:24	15	device company; right?
17:29:26	16	A. Safety is a a very important goal for
17:29:32	17	medical devices. It may not be the primary goal.
17:29:35	18	Q. As you sit here today, can you think of a
17:29:37	19	goal that is more important to the company than
17:29:40	20	keeping the patient safe?
17:29:41	21	A. I mean there are many medical devices that
17:29:43	22	are that have very, very high risks, but they're
17:29:46	23	used on patients who are without the without the
17:29:51	24	intervention, would die, and so the the risks that
17:29:55	25	are tolerable of devices like that are very, very

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17:29:59	1	high. Like kidney dialysis for acute renal failure,
17:30:05	2	for example, those devices have very high risk, but a
17:30:08	3	hundred percent of those patients who don't get those
17:30:10	4	devices would die.
17:30:11	5	Q. Right. But the goal for whatever medical
17:30:13	6	device company manufactures a device is always to keep
17:30:16	7	the patient safe; correct?
17:30:17	8	A. As safe as possible.
17:30:19	9	Q. All right. And that is a goal that 3M
17:30:20	10	shares; correct?
17:30:21	11	A. Yes.
17:30:21	12	Q. And to that end 3M has an obligation to
17:30:24	13	provide accurate rules for use of its machine; right?
17:30:28	14	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
17:30:29	15	question.
17:30:31	16	A. Well we're required to put labeling on our
17:30:34	17	device that meets FDA spec recommend or
17:30:39	18	requirements.
17:30:39	19	Q. Right. And the user of the machine is going
17:30:42	20	to rely on the instructions that you provide on the
17:30:45	21	machine; correct?
17:30:45	22	A. Yes.
17:30:45	23	Q. And so it is 3M's obligation, then, to make
17:30:49	24	sure that those rules are accurate; correct?
17:30:51	25	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the

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17:30:53	1	question.
17:30:53	2	A. We do our best to make the labeling as
17:30:58	3	accurate as it possibly can be.
17:31:00	4	Q. All right. And and you'd agree that
17:31:03	5	that the obligation is also to make sure that those
17:31:05	6	rules or instructions are complete; correct?
17:31:06	7	A. Yes.
17:31:08	8	Q. And the rules are communicated to the end
17:31:12	9	user through the labels and warnings; correct?
17:31:14	10	A. Yes.
17:31:16	11	Q. And if the rules are not properly
17:31:19	12	communicated to the user of the machine, patients can
17:31:21	13	be harmed; correct?
17:31:24	14	A. That
17:31:24	15	It's possible.
17:31:29	16	Q. Would you agree with me that the rules
17:31:34	17	provided to the end user need to be easy to
17:31:36	18	understand?
17:31:36	19	A. Yes.
17:31:37	20	Q. The best idea is to keep them pretty simple;
17:31:40	21	agree?
17:31:40	22	A. Yes.
17:31:41	23	Q. Keep them short if possible?
17:31:44	24	A. If it's possible, yes.
17:31:45	25	Q. Try to make them as straightforward as

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17:31:47	1	possible;	right?
17:31:48	2	Α.	Yes.
17:31:49	3	Q.	And in order to provide adequate labels and
17:31:54	4	warnings,	you'd agree that a company has to know where
17:31:57	5	it is the	product is going to be used; right?
17:31:59	6	А.	That's one of the considerations.
17:32:02	7	Q.	All right. And and that's the
17:32:04	8	environme	nt of use for the product; correct?
17:32:06	9	А.	Yes.
17:32:07	10	Q.	And so with respect to the Bair Hugger
17:32:11	11	devices t	hat you've been designated to testify about
17:32:14	12	here toda	y, the theater of use is known to 3M;
17:32:18	13	correct?	
17:32:18	14	A.	Yes.
17:32:19	15	Q.	And that's the operation room; right?
17:32:21	16	А.	Mostly, yes.
17:32:23	17	Q.	All right. And 3M knows that operation
17:32:28	18	rooms are	are to be as sterile as possible;
17:32:31	19	correct?	
17:32:31	20	А.	No.
17:32:34	21	Q.	3M does not agree that operating rooms
17:32:37	22	should be	as sterile as possible?
17:32:39	23	A.	Operating rooms are not sterile.
17:32:40	24	Q.	Well that's a little different than my my
17:32:42	25	question,	sir. Operating rooms may not actually be

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17:32:46	1	sterile, but the goal is to have them as sterile as
17:32:48	2	possible; correct?
17:32:49	3	A. Well "sterile" is is really a binary
17:32:52	4	condition; either things are sterile or they're not
17:32:54	5	sterile. There's not really a an intermediate
17:32:59	6	sterility.
17:32:59	7	The rooms are decontaminated in between use
17:33:03	8	with either chemicals that inhibit the growth
17:33:07	9	of of of bacteria, and they're cleaned, so
17:33:12	10	they're
17:33:12	11	But they're not sterile.
17:33:14	12	Q. And and all of this cleaning is done to
17:33:17	13	promote sterility in the operating room; is that fair?
17:33:20	14	A. It's done to reduce the bacterial load in
17:33:23	15	the operating room.
17:33:24	16	Q. All right. And you would agree that
17:33:26	17	surgeons work very hard to reduce the risk of
17:33:28	18	surgical-site infections; right?
17:33:30	19	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
17:33:31	20	question.
17:33:33	21	A. That's certainly one of their goals.
17:33:34	22	Q. All right. And 3M is aware that the
17:33:38	23	operating room has intentionally-designed airflow that
17:33:44	24	is intended to help decrease the risk of infection;
17:33:47	25	correct?
	ì	

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17:33:47	1	A. That's one of its purposes.
17:33:48	2	Q. All right. And you had some questions posed
17:33:54	3	to you earlier today, or 3M did, that that shows
17:34:00	4	pardon me with respect to knowledge about studies
17:34:04	5	and increased particle counts. Do you recall that
17:34:06	6	line of questioning?
17:34:06	7	A. Yes.
17:34:07	8	Q. And you testified on behalf of 3M that the
17:34:10	9	company is aware that that studies show increased
17:34:15	10	particle count when the Bair Hugger machine is turned
17:34:17	11	to warm setting in operating rooms; correct?
17:34:19	12	MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
17:34:21	13	question.
17:34:21	14	A. Trivial increases, yes.
17:34:23	15	Q. They
17:34:25	16	But you are aware that the studies do show
17:34:26	17	increased rate of particle count in operating rooms
17:34:29	18	with the Bair Hugger set to warm; correct?
17:34:31	19	MR. BLACKWELL: Same objection.
17:34:33	20	A. Yes.
17:34:35	21	Q. And you'd agree that increased particle
17:34:38	22	count is something that 3M has never warned orthopedic
17:34:42	23	surgeons about; correct?
17:34:43	24	A. Not to my knowledge.
17:34:47	25	Q. So my question is is accurate?
I.		

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17:34:49	1	Α.	Yes.
17:34:52	2	Q.	You're aware that orthopedic surgeons do in
17:34:55	3	fact care	about increased particle counts; correct?
17:34:57	4		MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
17:34:58	5	question.	
17:34:58	6	А.	Many of them do.
17:34:59	7	Q.	And in fact some of these orthopedic
17:35:02	8	surgeons ?	have contacted the company from time to time
17:35:04	9	about the	se concerns; correct?
17:35:05	10	А.	Yes.
17:35:08	11	Q.	And the company is aware that an increase in
17:35:11	12	particle	count can be associated with an increase in
17:35:14	13	bacteria	load as well; correct?
17:35:15	14	Α.	The research regarding that is pretty
17:35:18	15	controver	sial. There is there's really not uniform
17:35:23	16	agreement	about the relationship between particulates
17:35:27	17	recovered	at a particular site and the subsequent
17:35:30	18	developme	nt of a surgical-site infection.
17:35:33	19	Q.	Would you agree that
17:35:35	20		Well, would 3M agree that an increase in
17:35:37	21	bacterial	load can lead to infections of patients?
17:35:41	22	Α.	Again, the
17:35:42	23		It's a controversial topic. There is still
17:35:46	24	no unifor	m agreement about the relationship between
17:35:50	25	particula	tes in the air, which are not bacteria but

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17:35:54	1	particulates, and the subsequent development of a
17:35:57	2	surgical-site infection.
17:35:58	3	Q. All right. So does does 3M have a
17:36:01	4	position that increased bacterial counts in the
17:36:05	5	operating room are not associated with an increased
17:36:09	6	rate of infection?
17:36:09	7	A. Our position is that it is it's not a
17:36:13	8	The science is not fixed on on that
17:36:16	9	question. It's still a question. It's still
17:36:19	10	controversial. No one really knows what the
17:36:21	11	relationship is between particle counts and surgical-
17:36:26	12	site infections.
17:36:26	13	Q. And what studies do you does 3M cite to
17:36:30	14	in support of that proposition?
17:36:32	15	A. There are a large number of studies that
17:36:34	16	have failed to show any relationship between part
17:36:38	17	particulate counts and even CFUs and the relationship
17:36:42	18	of subsequent development of a surgical-site
17:36:45	19	infection.
17:36:45	20	Q. And which studies are you referring to?
17:36:47	21	A. Well I don't remember the exact studies. We
17:36:50	22	have numerous ones of them.
17:36:51	23	Q. Can you cite to one?
17:36:52	24	A. I can think of an NIH study by I'm not
17:37:01	25	sure how to pronounce the author's name J-o-r-g-e,
	l	

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17:37:06	1	comes to mind. But there are many others.
17:37:08	2	Q. All right. So you are able to cite to
17:37:12	3	potentially one NIH study that associates or that
17:37:17	4	does not find a connection between increased bacterial
17:37:21	5	count and the rate of infection?
17:37:22	6	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
17:37:23	7	question.
17:37:25	8	A. Yes.
17:37:26	9	Q. Are you able to cite to any others?
17:37:28	10	A. Not not sitting here, no. I don't have
17:37:31	11	my database with me, so no, I do not.
17:37:33	12	Q. All right. And and you prepared for the
17:37:36	13	deposition today and understood that one of that
17:37:39	14	the one of the topics identified was was
17:37:43	15	identifying the different kinds of third-party testing
17:37:46	16	that the company was relying on; correct?
17:37:48	17	A. Yes.
17:37:49	18	Q. But as you sit here right now, there's one
17:37:51	19	NIH study that you're able to cite to.
17:37:53	20	A. Yes.
17:38:00	21	Q. You'd agree that a known risk of knee and
17:38:06	22	hip surgery, particularly particularly knee and hip
17:38:11	23	replacement surgery, is surgical-site infection;
17:38:14	24	correct?
17:38:14	25	A. I'm sorry. Would you repeat the question?

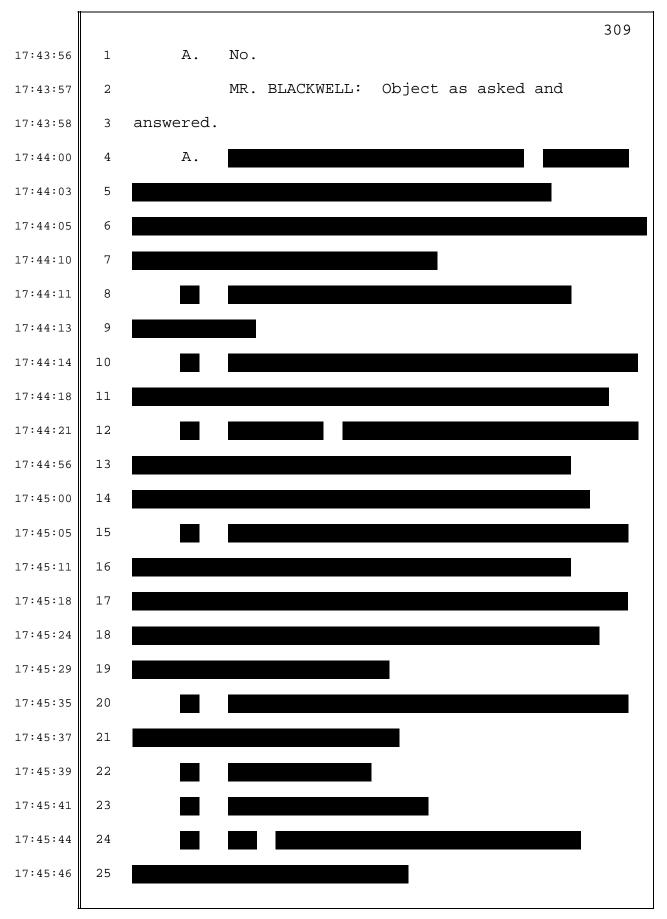
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17:38:16	1	Q.	I'll do my best to.
17:38:18	2		You would agree that knee and hip
17:38:21	3	replaceme	nt surgery, one of the known risks is
17:38:23	4	surgical-	site infection; correct?
17:38:24	5	Α.	Yes.
17:38:25	6	Q.	All right. And you'd agree that 3M never
17:38:30	7	really ev	aluated the risks associated with use of Bair
17:38:33	8	Hugger in	total knee or total hip surgeries; correct?
17:38:36	9	Α.	Not not specifically in that type of
17:38:39	10	surgery.	
17:38:39	11	Q.	All right. So you'd agree that there was
17:38:41	12	never a s	pecific clinical trial or or other
17:38:44	13	evaluatio	n that 3M or Arizant did that focused on the
17:38:48	14	use of Ba	ir Hugger in total hip and total knee
17:38:50	15	surgeries	
17:38:53	16	Α.	Correct. Not to my knowledge.
17:38:56	17	Q.	And you
17:38:57	18		The company knows that there's a smaller
17:39:00	19	number of	colony-forming units that are needed to
17:39:03	20	create an	infection in these types of patients;
17:39:05	21	correct?	
17:39:05	22	Α.	In implant patients.
17:39:08	23	Q.	Yes.
17:39:09	24	Α.	Yes.
17:39:10	25	Q.	And and that was known to the company;

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1	correct?
2	A. It's known.
3	Q. All right. And yet 3M did advertise and
4	and market the use of Bair Hugger for all kinds of
5	patients on things like the website; correct?
6	A. Yes. For all surgical patients, yes.
7	Q. You'd agree that 3M knew that bacteria was
8	harbored in both the hose and the machine; correct?
9	MR. BLACKWELL: I object as asked and
10	answered.
11	A. Yes.
12	Q. And 3M knew that the intake for the Bair
13	Hugger machines is near the floor; correct?
14	A. It if you
15	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
16	question.
17	A. If if the unit is placed on the floor,
18	yes. But many times it's placed on an IV pole or on a
19	rolling cart.
20	Q. Okay. 3M knew that operating room personnel
21	considered areas beneath the operating room table to
22	be unsterile; correct?
23	A. Yes.
24	Q. And 3M also knew that a filter would not
25	prevent bacteria from passing into the hose; correct?
	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

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17:40:05	1	Α.	No.
17:40:11	2	Q.	Is the is
17:40:13	3		Is it your testimony today or is it 3M's
17:40:15	4	testimony	that the filter that was associated with the
17:40:17	5	Bair Hugg	er would prevent particles from migrating to
17:40:22	6	the dista	l end of the hose?
17:40:24	7	Α.	Well it it prevents it pre prevents
17:40:27	8	particles	from entering the machine and migrating to
17:40:32	9	the end o	f the hose.
17:40:33	10	Q.	It prevents some particles, perhaps,
17:40:36	11	Α.	Yes.
17:40:37	12	Q.	from entering.
17:40:37	13	Α.	Correct.
17:40:38	14	Q.	But not all particles; agreed?
17:40:41	15	Α.	Certainly not all.
17:40:42	16	Q.	All right. Would you agree that 3M
17:40:47	17	didn't	did not and Arizant did not do any testing
17:40:51	18	with resp	ect to whether or not contaminants inside the
17:40:53	19	machine c	ould ultimately migrate to the surgical
17:40:56	20	field?	
17:41:00	21	А.	To my knowledge, we did not conduct studies
17:41:03	22	like that	
17:41:09	23	Q.	And you'd agree that 3M and Arizant never
17:41:12	24	did any t	esting with respect to whether the filter was
17:41:16	25	effective	in eliminating transmission of all bacterial

		307
17:41:20	1	colonies; right?
17:41:21	2	MR. BLACKWELL: Object to the form of the
17:41:22	3	question.
17:41:25	4	A. That type of study has not been conducted.
17:41:29	5	However, MERV 14 is the ASHRAE standard filter for
17:41:36	6	preventing bacteria from being introduced into a
17:41:41	7	a a hospital setting.
17:41:53	8	Q. And you'd agree that 3M has not provided
17:41:56	9	and Arizant I should say has not provided any
17:41:59	10	warnings on possible contamination with respect to
17:42:02	11	machines in any of the service or technical manuals;
17:42:06	12	correct?
17:42:06	13	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
17:42:07	14	question.
17:42:12	15	A. Would I'm sorry. Would you repeat the
17:42:14	16	question?
17:42:14	17	Q. I'll do my best.
17:42:16	18	You'd agree that that 3M and Arizant have
17:42:19	19	not provided any warnings about possible contamination
17:42:23	20	of the machines in either service or technical
17:42:25	21	manuals.
17:42:28	22	A. There is a filter-change recommendation in
17:42:31	23	the in the manual, so so there's a there's a
17:42:39	24	service schedule for replacing the filter in the
17:42:42	25	machine as it gets older.

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17:42:44	1	Q. And and MERV 14 is not the standard for
17:42:47	2	ultraclean filtration; is it?
17:42:50	3	A. No. But most operating rooms are not
17:42:54	4	ultraclean filtration.
17:42:56	5	Q. And that was known to 3M as well.
17:42:58	6	A. Yes.
17:42:59	7	Q. And you'd agree that there are no
17:43:02	8	instructions provided about cleaning the inside of the
17:43:06	9	Bair Hugger machine or the hoses; correct?
17:43:08	10	A. The inside? No.
17:43:12	11	Q. All right. And that's both the machine and
17:43:13	12	the hoses; correct?
17:43:14	13	A. Correct.
17:43:15	14	Q. And you'd agree that 3M has not undertaken
17:43:22	15	or implemented any design changes that could have made
17:43:25	16	the Bair Hugger devices safer, such as an
17:43:29	17	antimicrobial protection on the inside of the hose or
17:43:33	18	a distal hose filter at the end of the hose; correct?
17:43:36	19	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
17:43:37	20	question.
17:43:37	21	A. Well I'm not I'm not I'm not certain
17:43:40	22	that we would consider that safer, but we we
17:43:43	23	haven't implemented either of those two features.
17:43:46	24	Q. All right. And a HEPA filter was considered
17:43:53	25	by 3M and ultimately rejected due to cost; correct?



		310
17:45:48	1	Q. And the 500 series, the predicate product is
17:45:52	2	the 200 series; right?
17:45:54	3	A. Yes.
17:45:54	4	Q. And on the 200 series products there was a
17:45:59	5	warning about a risk of airborne contamination;
17:46:02	6	correct?
17:46:02	7	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
17:46:03	8	question, and outside the scope of this witness's
17:46:05	9	30(b)(6) designation.
17:46:07	10	A. I I'm not certain of that.
17:46:09	11	Q. All right.
17:46:39	12	(Exhibit 351 was marked for
17:46:41	13	identification.)
17:46:41	14	BY MS. ZIMMERMAN:
17:46:45	15	Q. I'll represent to you that this is a
17:46:47	16	photograph from the out actually, from the inside
17:46:50	17	lid (clearing throat) pardon me inside lid of
17:46:53	18	the Bair Hugger 200 series, and do you see on the
17:46:59	19	Is it number four?
17:47:04	20	A. Four and five, yes.
17:47:06	21	Q. Yes. And you see that there is a warning,
17:47:09	22	then, provided there about the risk of airborne
17:47:12	23	contamination; correct?
17:47:13	24	A. In in warning number five, yes.
17:47:19	25	Q. Yes. And you'd agree that there is no

		311
17:47:22	1	warning on the 500 series about the risk of airborne
17:47:25	2	contamination; correct?
17:47:26	3	A. That's correct. However, this
17:47:31	4	Just to be clear, this warning does state
17:47:33	5	that "The possibility of airborne contamination should
17:47:36	6	be considered if patients with infected wounds are
17:47:39	7	treated with the Bair Hugger," so I think what's being
17:47:42	8	warned about here is the potential of moving bacteria
17:47:50	9	from an infected wound to somewhere else with the Bair
17:47:53	10	Hugger, not infecting a a surgical wound. So the
17:47:58	11	wound is already infected here.
17:48:00	12	Q. You'd agree that the the issue of
17:48:03	13	contamination through bacteria through airborne
17:48:08	14	contamination of bacteria is is the subject of
17:48:11	15	a the claims in this lawsuit; right?
17:48:13	16	A. Yes.
17:48:15	17	Q. All right. And at least at the time of the
17:48:18	18	200 series it was known to then Augustine Medical,
17:48:22	19	which became Arizant, which became 3M, that bacteria
17:48:25	20	could become aerosolized and eventually potentially
17:48:29	21	contaminate and infect somebody; correct?
17:48:31	22	MR. BLACKWELL: Yeah. I object to the form
17:48:34	23	of the question, also object as beyond the scope of
17:48:35	24	this witness's 30(b)(6) designation, as well as this
17:48:39	25	Exhibit 351, which doesn't have a Bates number, and

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17:48:42	1	it's not clear what Bair Hugger unit it applies to.
17:48:48	2	Q. You can answer the question.
17:48:50	3	A. I'm sorry, what was the question again?
17:48:52	4	Q. The risk of airborne contamination through
17:48:55	5	bacteria was known at the time that this warning was
17:48:57	6	placed on whatever this machine was; correct?
17:48:59	7	MR. BLACKWELL: Object for lack of
17:49:01	8	foundation, I object to the form of the question, as
17:49:03	9	well as beyond the scope of this witness's 30(b)(6)
17:49:06	10	designation.
17:49:07	11	A. And again, I
17:49:08	12	As I read the warnings here, it seems to me
17:49:11	13	that these warnings apply to wounds that are already
17:49:14	14	infected and perhaps the desire not to spread bacteria
17:49:21	15	from infected wounds to the operating room.
17:49:24	16	Q. And that
17:49:25	17	A. This is not this is not the same thing as
17:49:28	18	infecting a a a wound.
17:49:30	19	Q. Right. But the ques
17:49:31	20	MR. BLACKWELL: Can I ask just for
17:49:32	21	clarification? Is Exhibit 351 a warning that relates
17:49:35	22	to models either the 700 series or the 500 series?
17:49:39	23	MS. ZIMMERMAN: Mr. Blackwell, my question
17:49:41	24	to the witness has to do with changes to in the
17:49:43	25	warnings provided on the 500 and the 700 series, and I

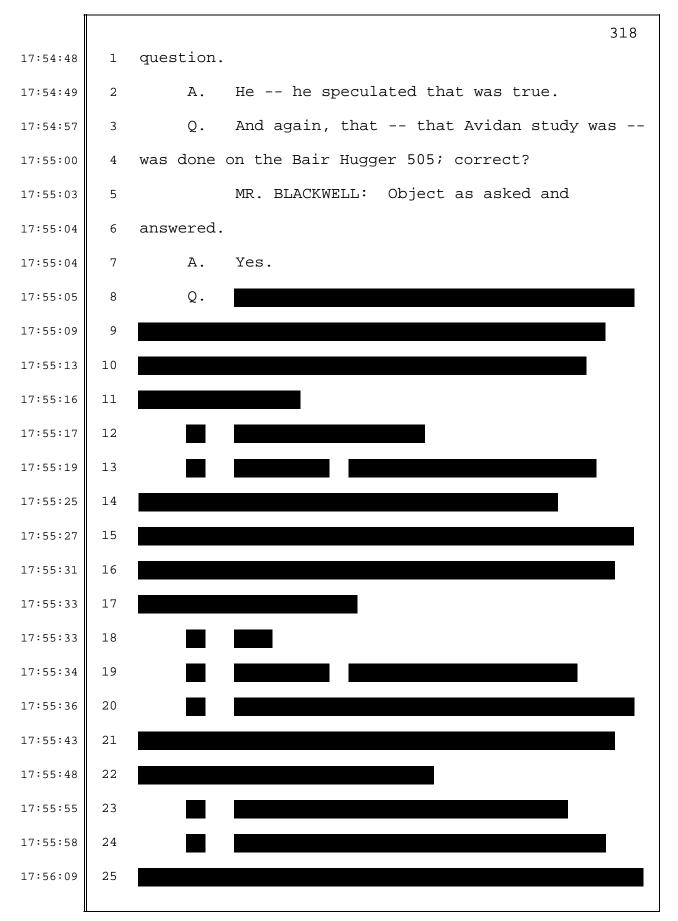
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17:49:46	1	asked him about changes that were made to the
17:49:49	2	predicate device, which was the 200, which is what
17:49:51	3	this is a picture of.
17:49:52	4	MR. BLACKWELL: So Exhibit 351 relates to
17:49:54	5	the predicate device, the 200.
17:49:56	6	MS. ZIMMERMAN: Exactly. And the question
17:49:57	7	ultimately is: Why was the warning removed when we
17:50:01	8	got to the 500 series?
17:50:03	9	A. Well there's another difference, too, and
17:50:05	10	that is that the 200 was not intended to be used in
17:50:07	11	the operating room.
17:50:07	12	Q. Right. And and I'm aware of that, Mr.
17:50:09	13	Van Duren. My question really is has to do with
17:50:13	14	the knowledge that was available to the company
17:50:16	15	broadly at that time.
17:50:19	16	There there was some knowledge, based on
17:50:20	17	the fact that there is a warning of airborne
17:50:23	18	contamination, that contamination could be airborne;
17:50:27	19	correct?
17:50:27	20	A. Yes.
17:50:28	21	Q. Okay. And and despite that fact, there
17:50:31	22	is no warning on the 500 series of the Bair Hugger
17:50:33	23	device about risk of airborne contamination; correct?
17:50:36	24	A. That's correct.
17:50:39	25	Q. And that's despite the fact that the medical

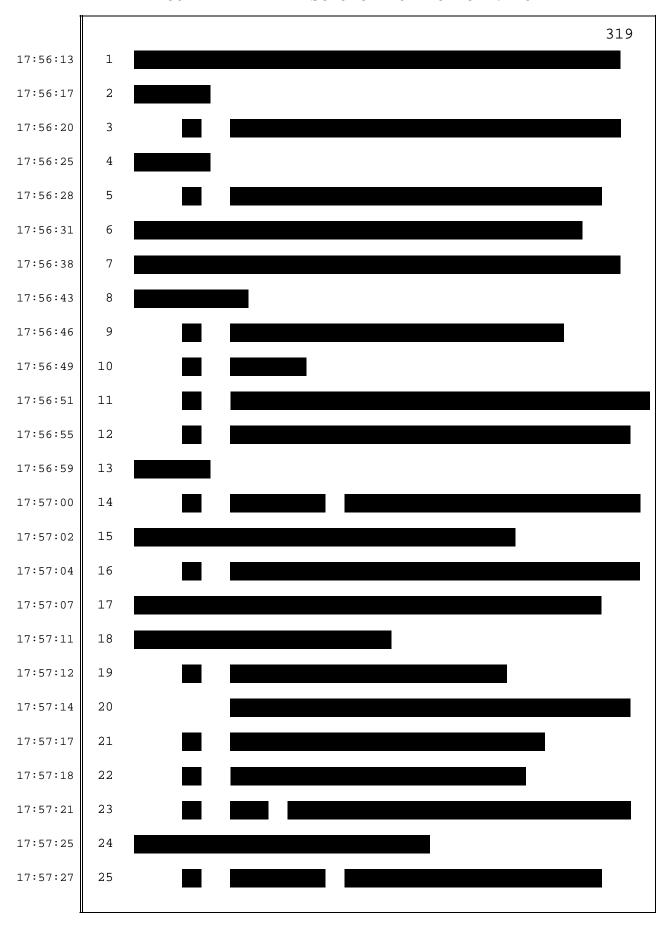
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17:50:42	1	care professionals rely on the company to warn about
17:50:46	2	risks; correct?
17:50:47	3	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
17:50:48	4	question.
17:50:48	5	A. The risks that are known of, known about,
17:50:53	6	yes.
17:50:53	7	Q. All right. And and and al
17:50:54	8	That's also despite the fact that medical
17:50:57	9	care professionals rely on the company to provide
17:50:59	10	rules for safe use of a device; correct?
17:51:02	11	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
17:51:03	12	question.
17:51:03	13	A. Yes.
17:51:04	14	And it's very likely that the hazard
17:51:06	15	analysis that occurred subsequent to the development
17:51:09	16	of this device recognized that the risk index was
17:51:13	17	either too low or zero and removed that warning from
17:51:18	18	the labeling.
17:51:20	19	MS. ZIMMERMAN: I'm going to move to strike
17:51:21	20	as non-responsive.
17:51:22	21	Q. Are you aware of any testing that that
17:51:24	22	showed that there was not airborne risk of
17:51:26	23	contamination
	24	A. I'm not.
17:51:28	25	Q conducted by this study?

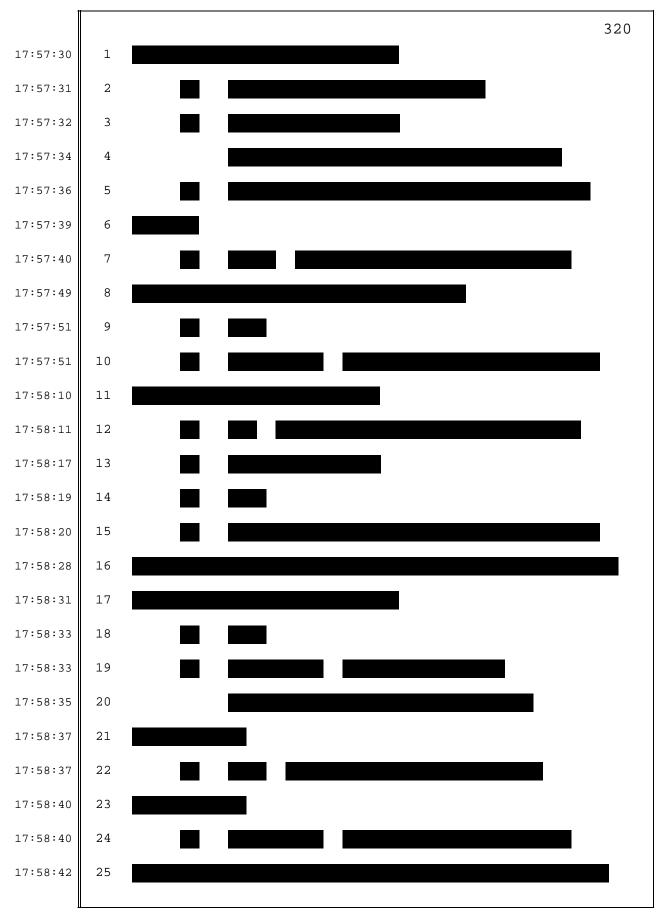
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17:51:29	1	Α.	I'm not.
17:51:30	2	Q.	Or I'm sorry, conducted by the company.
17:51:33	3	Α.	No, I am not.
17:51:34	4	Q.	Okay. So it's pure speculation on your
17:51:36	5	part.	
17:51:37	6		Turning to the 700 series Bair Hugger,
17:51:39	7	was wa	s there any changes on the warnings as
17:51:41	8	between t	he 700 series and the 500 series Bair
17:51:45	9	Huggers?	
17:51:45	10	А.	I believe there were some changes.
17:51:49	11	Q.	And what were those changes?
17:51:50	12	А.	I believe the recommendation not to hose
17:51:54	13	patients	with the with the end of the nozzle was
17:51:57	14	added.	
17:51:57	15	Q.	And hose
17:51:59	16		And hosing is a practice of essentially
17:52:01	17	using the	machine without the disposable blanket
17:52:04	18	attached;	correct?
17:52:04	19	Α.	That's right.
17:52:05	20	Q.	All right. Were there any other changes?
17:52:07	21	Α.	I'm I'm
17:52:09	22		I suspect there are. I don't I don't
17:52:11	23	know whic	h ones changed between the two models though.
17:52:15	24	Q.	So as you sit here today, the only change
17:52:16	25	that you	are aware of between the 500 and 700 series

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17:52:19	1	with respect to the warnings has to do with the
17:52:22	2	warning not to engage in hosing; correct?
17:52:27	3	A. That's correct.
17:52:28	4	Q. All right. And you'd agree that there's no
17:52:30	5	warning on the 700 series, again, regarding the risk
17:52:34	6	of airborne contamination; correct?
17:52:35	7	A. That's correct.
17:52:37	8	Q. And again, that's despite the fact that the
17:52:39	9	risk of airborne contamination was in fact known to
17:52:42	10	the company at that time; correct?
17:52:45	11	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
17:52:46	12	question.
17:52:51	13	A. It
17:52:52	14	Well, it was included as a warning on the
17:52:54	15	model 200, yes.
17:52:55	16	Q. Okay. I'm going to turn to topic number
17:53:04	17	eight, which is data or research supporting the claim
17:53:07	18	that the Bair Hugger blankets act as an additional
17:53:10	19	filter or otherwise reduce the potential for
17:53:12	20	contamination in the operating room. You're prepared
17:53:15	21	to testify about that today as well; correct?
17:53:17	22	A. Yes.
17:53:18	23	Q. And I think you had some questions posed to
17:53:23	24	you earlier today by my colleague, Mr. Assaad,
17:53:26	25	regarding the Avidan study. Do you recall that?

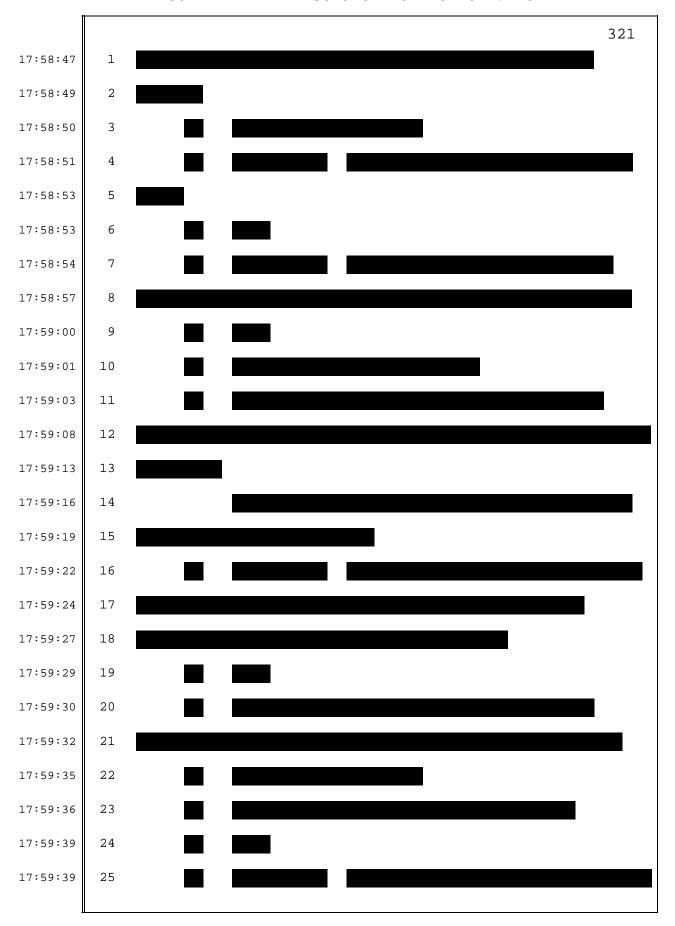
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17:53:28	1	Α.	Yes.
17:53:28	2	Q.	Is there any other study that that 3M is
17:53:31	3	aware of	that addresses the issue of whether a blanket
17:53:37	4	might act	as an additional filter?
17:53:39	5	A.	I think Avidan is probably the first
17:53:42	6	indication	n we had of of that. I'm not aware as I
17:53:48	7	sit here	of another study like that.
17:53:50	8	Q.	All right. And that was 1993?
17:53:52	9	А.	I think it was around that timeframe, yes.
17:53:54	10	Q.	All right. Are you aware or is the company
17:53:57	11	aware of	any other data that supports the notion that
17:54:01	12	the blank	et itself may act as an additional filter?
17:54:07	13	А.	To my knowledge, we haven't conducted any
17:54:11	14	internal	testing to confirm that.
17:54:14	15	Q.	So no no testing has been done by the
17:54:17	16	company w	ith respect to whether the disposable
17:54:21	17	blankets	themselves may act as some sort of filter;
17:54:25	18	correct?	
17:54:25	19	Α.	That's correct.
17:54:25	20	Q.	All right. And Mr. Assaad asked you some
17:54:37	21	questions	about that Avidan study. You're aware that
17:54:40	22	ultimatel	y the author concluded that forced-air
17:54:42	23	warming s	ystems, such as the Bair Hugger, are a
17:54:44	24	potential	source of nosocomial infections; correct?
17:54:47	25		MR. BLACKWELL: I object to the form of the
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17:59:43	1	
17:59:48	2	
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17:59:55	5	
17:59:56	6	Q. All right. Are you aware of the FDA and CDC
18:00:10	7	committee reports with respect to blowing air in
18:00:12	8	operating rooms?
18:00:14	9	A. I'm aware of a HICPAC meeting where that was
18:00:18	10	discussed.
18:00:19	11	Q. Yes. And that that has to do with
18:00:23	12	the the Sorin 3T heater/cooler device; correct?
18:00:27	13	A. Yes.
18:00:27	14	MR. BLACKWELL: I object to these questions
18:00:29	15	as beyond the scope of the 30(b)(6) designation.
18:00:31	16	Q. All right. And and and 3M has had
18:00:34	17	various representatives participate in telephone
18:00:38	18	conferences and other meetings with respect to the
18:00:40	19	HICPAC conclusions; correct?
18:00:41	20	MR. BLACKWELL: Beyond the scope of the
18:00:43	21	30(b)(6) designation.
18:00:44	22	A. I mean I'm not I'm not sure what you're
18:00:47	23	asking. We we've had conversations, yes.
18:00:50	24	Q. Yeah.
18:00:51	25	A. Yes.

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18:00:51	1	Q. And and have participated, in fact, in
18:00:54	2	in the telephone conferences that the FDA and HICPAC
18:00:58	3	have provided.
18:01:00	4	MR. BLACKWELL: Same objection.
18:01:03	5	A. We have employees who participate in the
18:01:04	6	HICPAC meetings in at the FDA.
18:01:08	7	Q. All right. And so you're the
18:01:10	8	The company is aware, then, that according
18:01:12	9	to the CDC and and the HICPAC guidelines, that
18:01:16	10	blowing air in an operating room is to be avoided;
18:01:19	11	correct?
18:01:19	12	MR. BLACKWELL: Object as beyond the scope
18:01:21	13	of his designation, and I object as to form,
18:01:23	14	foundation.
18:01:26	15	A. I'm aware of that statement in the HICPAC
18:01:29	16	meeting minutes in the context of the Sorin
18:01:33	17	heater/cooler unit.
18:01:34	18	Q. Right. And the HICPAC you're aware
18:01:37	19	then
18:01:37	20	The company is aware that HICPAC reaches a
18:01:40	21	conclusion that essentially all non-essential medical
18:01:44	22	equipment that blows air should be out of the
18:01:46	23	operating room; correct?
18:01:47	24	MR. BLACKWELL: Object as beyond the scope
18:01:48	25	of his designation, object as to form, lack of

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18:01:52	1	foundation.
18:01:52	2	A. I believe that was the opinion of one of the
18:01:55	3	members of the meeting, yes.
18:01:57	4	Q. All right.
18:02:22	5	MS. ZIMMERMAN: If you want to just take a
18:02:24	6	two- or three-minute break, I may be able to wrap this
18:02:27	7	up pretty quickly.
18:02:29	8	THE REPORTER: Off the record, please.
18:07:06	9	(Recess taken.)
18:07:06	10	MS. ZIMMERMAN: All right. Mr. Van Duren,
18:07:09	11	we don't have any more questions of you today. We're
18:07:11	12	going to hold this deposition open pending the
18:07:13	13	conclusion of the rest of the 30(b)(6) topics.
18:07:16	14	Thank you.
18:07:16	15	MR. BLACKWELL: We obviously believe it's
18:07:18	16	closed, but we've had our say.
18:07:20	17	THE REPORTER: Off the record, please.
18:07:23	18	(Deposition recessed/concluded.)
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1	CERTIFICATE
2	I, Richard G. Stirewalt, hereby certify that
3	I am qualified as a verbatim shorthand reporter, that
4	I took in stenographic shorthand the deposition of
5	ALBERT P. VAN DUREN at the time and place aforesaid,
6	and that the foregoing transcript is a true and
7	correct, full and complete transcription of said
8	shorthand notes, to the best of my ability.
9	Dated at Deerwood, Minnesota, this 9th day
10	of March, 2017.
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17	RICHARD G. STIREWALT
18	Registered Professional Reporter
19	Notary Public
20	
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1
2
              I, ALBERT P. VAN DUREN, hereby certify that
    I have carefully read the foregoing transcript, and
3
    that the same is a true and complete, full and correct
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                            ALBERT P. VAN DUREN
17
18
                            Deponent
19
         Signed and sworn to before me this ____ day of
20
    April, 2017.
21
22
23
                      Notary Public
24
25
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